France, where he reſided ſeveral years. From France he removed into Germany, and lived for a while at the court of the Emperor Frederick II. a prince the moſt eminent of his time, both for his own learning, and for the encouragement which he gave to learned men. But that prince being then engaged in war, Mr Scott withdrew from the court, to proſecute with more advantage in retirement his favourite ſtudies of medicine and chymiſtry. After ſome years he returned through England, (where he was well received by Edward I.) into his own country, and there died in 1292.

The extraordinary diſcoveries of this man, particularly in chymiſtry, made him paſs, in that ignorant and ſuperſtitious age, for a magician; and a thouſand popular ſtories are in different parts of Scotland told to this day, of his commerce with evil ſpirits, and of the wonders which he atchieved through their agency. He is alſo ſaid to have been a prophet, and among other events to have foretold the union of Scotland and England. He left behind him. 1. A tranſlation of Avicena's book on animals from the Arabic into Latin: 2. A commentary on the books of Ariſtotle: 3. A Treatiſe on the Secrets of Nature, on the principles of the Ariſtotelian Philoſophy; in this book he treats at large of a ſcience, to which a modern author (Lavater) has applied with much ingenuity, Phyſiognomy: 4. A book on Alchymy, entituled, the Nature of the Sun and Moon: 5. A book entituled Menſa Philoſophica.

Sir George M'Kenzie calls him one of the greateſt Philoſophers, Mathematicians, Phyſicians, and Linguiſts, of the times in which he lived; and ſays, that had he not been ſo much addicted to aſtrology, alchymy, phyſiognomy, and chiromancy, he would have deſerved well of the republic of letters.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 6.

THE Earl of Mansfield in his *moral character* was irreprochable, inſtructive, and exemplary. Whoever examines this ſerene part of his character with an impartial, diſcerning eye, with a view to profit by the various admonitory hints, which he took every fair occaſion to inculcate, even in his judicial capacity, cannot fail to view this illuſtrious character in a very pleaſing light.

To manifeſt his opinion of the ſalutary effects of the new goals in Suſſex, Gloucester, Oxford, Stafford, and other counties, where uſeful reform has been promoted by ſolitary confinement, he was accuſtomed to relate the following anecdote or little dialogue between himſelf and the governor of Horſham new goal, Suſſex.

Lord Mansfield,—A few hours only have flitted or paſſed away, ſince, in the diſcharge of my duty as a judge, I delivered your new goal. I was very much pleaſed at the ſight of a calendar where the number of priſoners, which formerly have fallen to my lot to try for offences at Horſham, was reduced more than one half; I am now very much aſtoniſhed to find, that the few priſoners I have tried at this period would not occupy one fourth part of the new goal. How can your lord-lieutenant ſatisfy the county of Suſſex, that there has not been prodigality and waſte of the county-money, in raiſing ſo large and ſtately an edifice, three-fourths of which appear to be untenanted?'

The anſwer was: 'My Lord, I muſt leave his Grace of Richmond to anſwer for himſelf: I have very little doubt of our lord-lieutenant acquitting himſelf of your Lordſhip's heavy charge of *prodigality*. This, my Lord, I can truly ſay, that I was twelve years keeper

of the old gaol, and have been near twelve years governor or keeper of the prefent county-prifon. I can fay farther, that the new goal was built upon a plan to contain the average number of criminals and debtors which the old prifon was accuftomed to hold in durance vile. But my Lord, although in the days of yore my vifitors were very troublefome, and very frequent in their vifits to me, difcharged at one aflizes, and in prifon again within the old walls long before the next; yet fuch, my Lord, is the effect of our *folitary confinement*, and of making a rogue think a little and become *acquainted with himfelf*, that in the courfe of the laft twelve years, I can folemnly declare before your Lordfhip, that only *one fingle prifoner* has been *twice* within thefe walls!'

'Good God! replied the noble Earl, 'this language of experience is very forcible, and the fact ought to be more generally known.'

If a digreffion of a few lines may be pardonable in the author, he can, with pleafure, add, that, on his relation of this plain fact at a county meeting, when the confideration of the plan for a new goal and moderate folitary confinement were the fubjects to be difcuffed, the lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford was pleafed to expreſs his entire approbation of Mr Howard's plan of prifons, and particularly of feparate or folitary confinement, and to requeft that any magiftrate then prefent, who had any objections to make thereto, would anfwer the author of thefe fheets, who had told the plain tale refpecting Horfham new goal, and would refute, if poffible, the governor of Horfham new prifon and the language of experience.

An interval of filence prevailed; no objector rofe to attempt a refutation, or to militate againft the propofition for a new goal, principally founded on the model of Glouceſter goal. The work was begun in 1789; in 1792, it was completed. In the year 1793, it was inhabited very thinly indeed, the number of prifoners in the calendar of this year being reduced nearly one half below that of the year 1791.

Thus one more fuffrage is added to the fyftem of ufeful reform, which, as experience has evinced, may be wifely promoted by well timed and moderate folitary confinement.

The virtues which were very conſpicuous in Lord Mansfield's private character, and which gained moft on his affections, were a love of moral rectitude, and fidelity in friendfhip. In public as in private life, his precepts and his practice inculcated, recommended, and inforced, every branch of moral rectitude. In trying a cauſe at the fittings after term at Guildhall, a merchant loft his temper, who was the defendent in an action of debt, in detailing, with great warmth, to the Chief Juſtice, the great *indignity* put upon him, a merchant of London, by the plaintiff, in cauſing him to be arreſted, not only in the face of day, but on the Royal Exchange!

Lord Mansfield, in great compoſure, ſtopped him, ſaying, 'Friend, you forget yourſelf; you were the great defaulter, in refuſing to pay a juſt debt; and let me give you a piece of advice, worth more to you than the debt and coſts. Be careful in future not to put it in any man's power to arreſt you for a *juſt debt* in *public* or in *private*.'

In his friendſhips, he was cautious in making them, but none was more conſtant in preſerving the various links when they were rivetted, or more zealous in the diſcharge of all the pleaſing duties of friendſhip. The learned man, in him, frequently found a patron, and a zealous promoter of his merit. And whenever an ingenious barriſter was diſcovered, whoſe fortune was ſmall, or whoſe friends were few, he was ſoothed and rejoiced to find, unaſked, and when leaſt expected, ſome generous plan ſuggeſted, matured, and carried into execution, to extricate him

him from difficulties, or to point out the path to future fame.

Some of the ſhining ornaments of the bar have in early life experienced the viciſſitudes of fickle fortune, have had their legal ſtudies embittered with difficulties and diſtreſs. Not a few, who have emerged from early embarraſſment, will, I am perſuaded, ever recollect with gratitude, and may exult in the recollection of the Earl of Mansfield's interpoſition in their behalf, and in various pleaſing inſtances conducted with peculiar adroitneſs and delicacy, ſo as not to wound the feelings of any one.

His Lordſhip had read with critical accuracy, and with a penetrating eye, the important book of human life, and was very ſkilful in penetrating the heart of man. He could develope ſtratagem, however artfully concealed under the cloak of hypocriſy or diſſimulation.

In the Tuſcan code of laws promulgated and eſtabliſhed with ſome ſucceſs by the late emperor of Germany, when duke of Tuſcany, we learn that *certainty of puniſhment*, after the guilt of the perpetrator of a crime had been fully proved, contributed forcibly and conſiderably to the *prevention of crimes*. Lord Mansfield ſeems to have coincided in this opinion generally, and particularly when the very dangerous crime of forgery in a commercial ſtate became the ſerious ſubject of diſcuſſion. Not a life of unſpotted integrity previous to the commiſſion of a ſingle crime could ſave Robert Perreau, the favourite companion of *ſome*, and the excellent apothecary to *many*, noble families. By honeſt induſtry and uncommon diligence in his medical profeſſion he had acquired ſomething like a competency, but, like too many vain and aſpiring mortals, he muſt move in a different ſphere, and gain a large fortune in the *banking-line*. Deluded and deceived by a brother, and by a moſt artful woman—a forgery was committed, and his life paid the forfeit to the laws of his country. The interceſſions of the great did not weigh in the balance which the Chief Juſtice held in the council. Forgery is a ſtab to commerce, and only to be tolerated in a commercial nation when the foul crime of murder is pardoned.

A few years afterward, Dr Dodds' ſentence for a ſimilar crime of forgery became the ſerious ſubject of debate in a high circle. Great intereſt was made to mitigate the ſentence; but the ſtrong expreſſion of the Chief Juſtice is ſaid to have precluded mitigation, which according to general report was to the following effect: 'If Dr Dodd does not ſuffer the juſt ſentence of law, the Perreaus may be ſaid to have been murdered.'†

† See vol. I. p. 591. N. S. for a Biographical Sketch of this eminent Judge.

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THOMSON AND COLLINS.

Mr friend Mr William Collins, author of the Perſian Eclogues and Odes, aſſured me,' ſays Dr Warton, 'that Thomſon informed him, that he took the firſt idea of writing his Seaſons, from the titles of Pope's four Paſtorals: ſo that theſe Paſtorals have had not only the merit of ſetting a patron for correct and muſical verſification, but have given riſe to ſome of the trueſt poetry in our language. Mr Collins wrote his Eclogues when he was about ſeventeen years old, at Winchester ſchool, and as I well remember, had juſt been reading that volume of Salmon's modern Hiſtory, which deſcribed Perſia; which determined him to lay the ſcene of theſe pieces in that country, as being productive of new images and ſentiments. In his mature years he was accuſtomed to ſpeak very contemptuouſly of them, calling them his Iriſh Eclogues, and ſaying they had not in them one ſpark of *Orientaliſm*; and deſiring me to e-

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raſe a motto he had perfixed to them in a copy he gave me.

——quos primus equis oriens afflavit anhelis. VIRGIL.

He was greatly mortified that they found more readers and admirers than his Odes.'

DR GARTH.

DR Samuel Garth, author of the Diſpenſary, was one of the firſt friends of Pope, whoſe acquaintance with him began at fourteen or fifteen. Their friendſhip continued from the year 1703 to 1718, which was that of his death. He was a man of the ſweeteſt diſpoſition, amiable manners, and univerſal benevolence. All parties, at a time when party violence was at a great height, joined in praiſing and loving him. I hope I ſhall be pardoned for ſpeaking of his character *con amore*, from my near connection with one of his deſcendants; and yet I truſt I ſhall not be accuſed of an improper partiality. One of the moſt exquiſite pieces of wit ever written by Addiſon, was a defence of Garth againſt the Examiner, 1710.

DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN.

DR Warton has a note on the following lines from Pope's third Paſtoral.

Not bubbling fountains to the thirſty ſwain,
Not balmy ſleep to lab'rers faint with pain,
Not ſhow'rs to larks, nor ſun-ſhine to the bee,
Are half ſo charming as thy ſight to me.

'The turn of theſe four lines is evidently borrowed from Drummond of Hawthward [Hawthornden] a charming but neglected poet. He was born 1585, and died 1649. His verſes are as ſmooth as Waller's, whom he preceded many years, having written a poem to king James, 1617; whereas Waller's firſt compoſition was to Charles I, 1625. His ſonnets are exquiſitely beautiful and correct. He was one of our firſt and beſt imitators of the Italian Poets; and Milton had certainly read and admired him, as appears by many paſſages that might be quoted for that purpoſe. The four lines mentioned above follow:

To virgin flow'rs, to ſun burnt earth the rain,
To mariners fair winds amid the main,
Cool ſhades to pilgrims, whom hot glances burn,
Are not ſo pleaſing as thy bleſt return.

And afterward again our author borrows in Abelard:

The grief was common, common were the cries.

COWLEY.

Diſguſted with the buſineſs and buſtle of the world, and the intrigues of courts, Cowley thought to have found an exemption from all cares by retiring to Chertſey, in Surry, on the banks of the Thames, and the borders of the Foreſt. Dr Johnſon wrote a Rambler to ridicule his wiſh to retire to America; and has publiſhed a letter, vol. 1, of his Lives, page 29, which he recommends to the peruſal of all who pant for ſolitude. His houſe at Chertſey now belongs to Mr Alderman Clarke.

GEORGE THE SECOND.

During the rebellion in 1745, this illuſtrious Monarch came to the Council Board ſome time after the Council had been ſitting. He aſked them the ſubject of their deliberations, and was told that they were conſidering how to take care of his ſacred perſon, that it ſhould come to no harm. "Gentlemen," replied he nobly, "take care of yourſelves; as for myſelf, I am reſolved to die King of England."

DR AYLMER.

DR Aylmer was made Biſhop of London, in 1576. He frequently preached in his cathedral. We are told that he had the art of making himſelf heard attentively, and the following is given as an inſtance of it. Perceiving one day that his hearers were not attentive, he began to read his pocket Hebrew Bible, which ſurpriſed the congregation and revived their attention. The prelate then went on with his ſermon, after having

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ſaid, 'Oh! what a wiſe people you are! You hear me attentively, when you do not underſtand one word of what I ſay; and you ſleep, when I preach to you, in your own tongue, the things that concern your ſalvation.'

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

THE late king of Pruſſia, obſerving from his windows a placard on the wall, ſent a page to ſee what it contained, who informed him that it was a vile and ſevere invective againſt his Majeſty. 'Take it down, ſaid the king, 'and place it lower on the wall, that it may be more eaſily and more univerſally read.'—'Rein ne raccourcit plus des grands hommes,' ſays Monteſquieu, 'que l'attention qu'lis donnet à de certains procedés perſonells. J'en connois *deux* qui ont eté abſolument inſenſibles, Cæſar et le duc D'Orleans, regent.'—Nothing contributes more to leſſen great men, than their attention to certain perſonal diſputes. I know *two* of them, who have been abſolutely inſenſible, Cæſar and the duke of Orleans, regent during the minority of Louis XV.

The liberty of the preſs was about this time [1738, when Pope wrote his Epilogue to the Satires] thought to be in danger, and Milton's noble and learned diſcourſe onthis ſubject, entituled *Areopagitica* was reprinted in an Octavo pamphlet, with a preface written by Thomſon the poet. 'If we think to regulate printing, (ſays Milton,) thereby to regulate all recreations and paſtimes, all that is delightful to man. No muſic muſt be heard, no ſong be ſet or ſung, but what is grave or Doric. He who is made judge to ſit upon the birth or death of books, whether they may be wafted into this world or not, had need to be a man above the common meaſure, both ſtudious, learned, and judicious.'—'It ſeems no more reaſonable,' ſays Johnſon, 'to have the right of printing unreſtrainted, becauſe writers may be afterward cenſured, than it would be to ſleep with our doors unbolted, becauſe by our laws we can hang a thief.' To which Mr Hayley anſwers: 'To ſuffer no books to be publiſhed without a licence, is tyranny as abſurd, as it would be to ſuffer no traveller to paſs along the highway, without producing a certificate that he was not a robber.'

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

IN the country, laſt year, ſays Madame du Montier, I was in company with a good friar, eighty years of age, from whom I had the following ſtory:

'About forty years ago he was ſent for to a highwayman to prepare him for death. They ſhut him up in a ſmall chapel with the malefactor, and while he was making every effort to excite him to repentance, he perceived the man was abſorbed in thought, and hardly attended to his diſcourſe. My dear friend, ſaid he, do you reflect that in a few hours you muſt appear before your Almighty judge; what can divert your attention from an affair of ſuch importance?—True, father, returned the malefactor, but I cannot diveſt myſelf of an idea that you have it in your power to ſave my life.—How can I poſſibly effect that, rejoined the friar; and even ſuppoſing I could, ſhould I venture to do it, and thereby give you an opportunity of accumulating your crime? If that be all that prevents you, replied the malefactor, you may rely on my word; I have beheld the rack too near, to again expoſe myſelf to its torments.' The friar acted as I and you ſhould have done in a ſimilar ſituation, he yielded to the impulſe of compaſſion, and it only remained to contrive the means of his eſcape. 'The chapel where they were was lighted by one ſmall window near the top, fifteen feet from the ground. You have only, ſaid the criminal, to ſet your chair on the altar, which we can remove to the foot of the wall, and if you will

get

get upon it, I can reach the top by the help of your ſhoulders. The friar conſented to this manœuvre, and having replaced the altar, which was portable, he ſeated himſelf quietly in his chair. About three hours after, the executioner who began to grow impatient, knocked at the door, and aſked the friar what had become of the criminal. He muſt have been an angel, replied he, cooly, for by the faith of a prieſt, he went out through that window. The executioner, who found himſelf a loſer by this account, inquired if he was laughing at him, and ran to inform the judges. They repaired to the chapel where our good man was ſitting, who, pointing to the window, aſſured them, upon his conſcience, that the malefactor flew out at it; and that, ſuppoſing him an angel, he was going to recommend himſelf to his protection; that moreover if he was a criminal, which he could not ſuſpect after what he had ſeen, he was not obliged to be his guardian. The magiſtrates could not preſerve their gravity at this good man's *ſang froid*, and after wiſhing a pleaſant journey to the culprit, went away. Twenty years after, this friar travelling over the Ardennes, loſt his way, juſt as the day was cloſing; a kind of peaſant accoſted him, and, after examining him very attentively, aſked him whether he was going, and told him the road he was travelling was a very dangerous one; if you will follow me, he added, I will conduct you to a farm at no great diſtance, where you may paſs the night in ſafety. The friar was much embarraſſed; the curioſity viſible in the man's countenance excited his ſuſpicions, but conſidering that if he had a bad deſign toward him, it was impoſſible to eſcape, he followed him with trembling ſteps. His fear was not of long duration, he perceived the farm which the peaſant had mentioned, and as they entered, the man, who was the proprietor of it, told his wife to kill a capon, with ſome of the fineſt chickens in the poultry yard, and to welcome his gueſt with the beſt cheer. While ſupper was preparing, the countryman re-entered, followed by eight children, whom he thus addreſſed: 'my children, pour forth your grateful thanks to this good friar; had it not been for him, you would not have been here, nor I either; he ſaved my life.' The friar inſtantly recollected the features of the ſpeaker, and recogniſed the thief, whoſe eſcape he had favoured. The whole family loaded him with careſſes and kindneſs; and when he was alone with the man, he inquired how he came to be ſo well provided for. I kept my word with you, ſaid the thief, and reſolving to lead a good life in future, I begged my way hither, which is my native country, and engaged in the ſervice of the maſter of this farm; gaining his favour by my fidelity and attachment to his intereſt, he gave me his only daughter in marriage. God has bleſſed my endeavours; I have amaſſed a little wealth, and I beg you will diſpoſe of me and all that belongs to me; I ſhall now die content, ſince I have ſeen and been able to teſtify my gratitude towards my deliverer. The friar told him he was well repaid of the ſervice he had rendered him, by the uſe to which he had devoted the life he had preſerved. He would not accept of any thing as a recompence, but could not refuſe to ſtay ſome days with the countryman, who treated him like a prince. This good man then obliged him to make uſe at leaſt of one of his horſes to finiſh his journey, and never quitted him till he had traverſed the dangerous roads that abound in thoſe parts.'

From Letters of Madame du Montier.

THE

THE HISTORY OF KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, AND TASTE IN GREAT BRITAIN,

DURING THE COMMONWEALTH AND USURPATION OF CROMWELL.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17.

IT is not eafy to decide in what clafs to include the juftly celebrated Bifhop Wilkins; fo unfettled were his principles, and fo varied his ambition. He was regularly educated and ordained to the church of England; yet, on the breaking out of the civil war, he united with the anti-epifcopal party, and foon after married the fifter of the protector Cromwell. Upon the reftoration he again became reconciled to the church, renewed his oath of allegiance; and though he at firft was deprived of fome of his preferments, the lofs was, not long after, compenfated by his being appointed preacher to the honourable fociety of Gray's-inn, rector of St Lawrence Jury, dean of Rippon, and at length Bifhop of Chefter. In juftice to the memory of the bifhop, it muft be added, that he did not (like fome other converts) confider it his duty to perfecute the party he had deferted. He continued the firm friend of the diffenters through the whole of his life, manfully refifted every effort for their perfecution, and laboured to include them in a fcheme of comprehenfion. He was indeed, ftrictly fpeaking, what is termed a low churchman; and the differences between the low church and the prefbytery might, perhaps, be adjufted without much difficulty, were it not for the antichriftian intolerence of the bigots on both fides.

Bifhop Wilkins is better known as a philofopher than a divine; yet his work on the Principles and Duties of Natural Religion would entitle him to a conliderable rank among theologians, had he written nothing elfe. His fermons are lefs remarkable for beauty of compofition, than for logical precifion and acutenefs of argument. His Eccleſiaſtes, or Difcourfe on the Art of Preaching, was well calculated to reform the vitiated taſte which prevailed in the pulpit in his time, and to prepare for the rational exercife of their functions the candidates for the miniſtry. His eſſay towards a Real Character and a Philoſophical Language, is pronounced by a great modern writer to be one of the moſt extraordinary combinations of human learning and human ingenuity that ever was produced; and his philoſophical works in general ſhew at once the correctneſs of the mathematician, and the energy of the man of genius.

Dr Henry More and Dr Benjamin Whichcot were alſo among thoſe moderate men who conſidered themſelves as not prohibited from the uſeful exercife of their functions by a change in the government of the church. The former of theſe divines is ſtill to be regarded as one of the moſt eminent champions of the free agency of man. He was born of a family who were rigid Calviniſts; yet he informs us, in the preface to his philoſophical works, 'that he could never, in his earlieſt youth, be prevailed on to ſwallow that hard doctrine concerning fate, or Calviniſtic predeſtination,' even though he was threatened with the diſcipline of the rod for preſuming to philoſophize in ſuch matters; and before he finiſhed the uſual courſe of ſtudy at Eton ſchool, he had finally diſcarded it, 'being firmly perſuaded, young as he was, that ſuch tenets were utterly inconſiſtent with the juſtice and goodneſs of God.' Toward the concluſion of his life, Dr More mingled with his religious and moral ſpeculation ſome of the viſionary tenets of the latter Platoniſts. But if he erred, it was on the ſide of virtue, in preſuming that human nature was capable of a more exalted degree of purity than appears to be warranted by experience; and in carrying the principles of mortification and ſelf-denial to a degree of aſcetic auſterity. With the profeſſion of

the ſtricteſt purity and virtue his life correſponded. After the reſtoration, he could not be prevailed upon to accept of any preferment. Through the intereſt of his friends he was appointed to a biſhopric; and, by ſome pretence, they allured him as far as Whitehall, in order to undergo the ceremony of kiſſing his majeſty's hand on his promotion; but the modeſt and pious teacher no ſooner diſcovered the deſign than he parted with them, and could not be prevailed on, by any arguments or entreaties, to proceed. Dr Whichcot was the author of ſeveral volumes of ſermons, remarkable for condenſation of thought and ſentiment, and which received the higheſt commendation from the noble and learned author of the Characteriſtics.

Dr Robert Sanderſon, Dr John Gregory, and Dr Jeremy Taylor, were among thoſe eminent characters, who, for their attachment to monarchy and the church, expeienced all the rigours of perſecution from the pretended advocates of civil and religious liberty. The moſt remarkable works of Dr Sanderſon were his treatiſe 'De Conſcientia,' and his 'Caſes of Conſcience,' both written at the ſuggeſtion of his patron and friend Charles I, a few days before his death. Dr Gregory publiſhed notes and obſervations on ſcripture, with ſome tracts on mathematical and philoſophical ſubjects; and the merit of Jeremy Taylor, as a moral and practical writer, is well known to every man who has a reliſh for piety, or a heart capable of impreſſion from that pathetic eloquence, which is formed on the model of the firſt teachers of our religion.

The controverſy which the bold and paradoxical ſpeculations of Hobbes had excited, was carried on during this period with great vigour. Among the ableſt of Mr Hobbes' opponents was Archbiſhop Bramhall. On the ſubject of free agency, he is thought by moſt readers to have had the advantage over his acute antagoniſt; and the late learned and truly candid editor of the Biographia Britanica, recommends his writings to the peruſal of the modern diſputants concerning liberty and neceſſity. In detecting the anti-chriſtian and anti-ſocial errors of Mr Hobbes, the archbiſhop compoſed alſo a number of tracts in defence of the church of England, and againſt popery. Mr Granger characterizes him as one of the moſt able, learned, and active prelates of the age; and he certainly had great merit in reſtoring order and diſcipline to the church of Ireland after the reſtoration.

Dr Henry More, whom we have already mentioned, was alſo a ſucceſsful opponent of Hobbes upon ſome topics, as well as Dr Wallis, of whom we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak under a different department of ſcience. But the writer who was moſt eminent in the ſcience of metaphyſics, is the celebrated Dr Ralph Cudworth. 'The true Intellectual Syſtem of the Univerſe,' has been juſtly denominated 'the greateſt and moſt valuable magazine of learning and argument that ever appeared againſt atheiſm—a ſtorehouſe of ancient literature; and there is no doubt that many have been indebted to it for an appearance of learning, which they would not have otherwiſe been able to maintain. In the preface to this great work, the author informs us, that, when he engaged in it, 'he intended only a diſcourſe concerning liberty and neceſſity, or, to ſpeak out more plainly againſt the fatal neceſſity of all actions and events, which, upon whatever ground maintained, will ſerve the deſign of atheiſm, and undermine all guilt and blame, all puniſhments and rewards.' The author afterward conſidered that fataliſm was maintained upon three different principles; the firſt 'ſuppoſing the material neceſſity of all things without a God;' the ſecond, 'immoral theiſm, or

or religion without any natural justice or morality;' and the third, 'a depraved species of theism, which acknowledgss a supreme being,' and also 'natural justice and morality founded in him;' but which denying the freedom of human action, confounds our notions of retributive justice: whereas, he observes, these three things are the foundations or essentials of true religion—1st, That there is a God, the supreme ruler and disposer of all things;—2dly, That this God being essentially good and just, there is something which is immutably good and just in itself, independent of the arbitrary will of man;—and 3dly, That we are so far the masters of our own actions as to be accountable for them. Such was the great plan and outline of the Intellectual System; but the author only completed the first part, which establishes the being of a God upon infallible proofs, and overthrows the doctrine of the material necessity of all things. Thus far the work may be considered as complete in itself; and the learned author represents it as intended not only to prevent the growth of atheism, but to confirm weak and sceptical theists. An abridgment of the Intellectual System, entitled 'A Confutation of the Reason and Philosophy of Atheism,' &c. by Thomas Wise, B. D. was published in 1706.

General literature experienced at least as much encouragement during the protectorate of Cromwell, as it does from the majority of kings and statesmen. Mr Hume represents Cromwell as a barbarian; but he is no more deserving of that title, than those are in general whose profession it is to massacre their fellow creatures. Cromwell, it must be remembered, was educated to a liberal profession, and went through the regular exercises of a classical school, and the university of Cambridge, at a period too when learning was not in neglect. If therefore we compare this with the common routine of court education, there will appear but little reason for the epithet. He was certainly not a man of taste; but we are assured, from the best authority, that he was a proficient in the Latin language, and far from ignorant in those branches of knowledge which were at that period held most in estimation. But whatever he might be himself as a scholar, he certainly may be considered as a patron of literature. His liberal encouragement of that great undertaking, the Polyglot Bible, is a fact well known; and Mr Hume himself acknowledges that Cromwell 'was not insensible to literary merit. Usher, notwithstanding his being a bishop, received a pension from him. Marvel and Milton were in his service. Waller, who was his relation, was caressed by him. The poet always said, that the protector himself was not so wholly illiterate as was commonly imagined. He gave a hundred pounds a-year to the divinity professor at Oxford; and an historian mentions this bounty as an instance of his love of literature. He intended to have erected a college at Durham for the benefit of the northern counties.'

The learned Pococke and the indefatigable Brian Walton were noticed in our former volume, as among the most eminent of those who in this country have cultivated the oriental languages; yet they were perhaps even excelled by Dr John Lightfoot, vice-chancellor of Cambridge. He not only assisted in the edition of the Polyglot, but those critical expositions of scripture, which he published himself, have afforded a fund of reference to the best commentators, and are even yet in high reputation. Among those who excelled in classical literature, Gataker must be mentioned with respect. To him the public are indebted for some valuable annotations on ancient authors, and particularly for a most valuable and correct edition of Antoninus' Meditations, with a very

learned preliminary discourse on the philosophy of the Stoics. The student of Roman literature would have cause to complain, should we, on this occasion, omit the name of Adam Littleton, the laborious compiler of the Latin Dictionary. He was educated under the celebrated Dr Busby, at Westminster school, and was himself second master of that seminary for some years. Beside his Dictionary, he published a considerable number of other works in Latin and English, including sixty-one sermons; and his erudition was by no means confined to classical literature, but he was also eminently versed in oriental and rabbinical learning.

To the names mentioned in our last, as persons eminent in the study of antiquities, we have now to add those of Leland and of Fuller. The former of these has been styled the father of English antiquaries; but we think that title more applicable to some whom we have formerly mentioned. His 'Itinerary,' is, however, a most elaborate and most useful work; and, beside this, he published a number of tracts on the local antiquities of this country. Fuller is, perhaps, better known as an historian and biographer than as an antiquary: yet a considerable portion of his 'Worthies,' comes properly under the latter description, as well as his history of Waltham Abbey, and of the university of Cambridge. He was a man who abounded in wit, as every person must perceive who looks casually into his church history; and his memory was so retentive, that the facts which are related of [illegible], almost exceed belief.

The political events of the government of this period would naturally give rise to much political speculation; yet few of the political productions of the times have reached posterity. The most voluminous and the most important writer of the age on these subjects, is Harrington; and the character which Mr Hume has given of him is not unfair. 'Harrington's Oceana,' says he, 'was well adapted to that age, when the plans of imaginary republics were the daily subjects of debate and conversation; and even in our time, it is justly admired as a work of genius and invention. The idea, however, of a perfect and immortal commonwealth will always be found as chimerical as that of a perfect and immortal man. The style of this author wants ease and fluency; but the good matter, which his work contains, makes compensation. He died in 1678, aged sixty-six.' Mr Hume might have added that the work of Harrington was a treasury from which he himself has stolen much in his Political Essays. Mr Hume, in another part of his history seems fond of representing Harrington as an infidel; but we cannot perceive how this imputation accords with the authority which he seems to annex to the sacred history.

Though, however, the political writers of those times have, from various causes, fallen into disrepute, yet there was an immense mass of really valuable political knowledge afloat upon the public mind; and those who speculate upon political topics, cannot do better than consult the writers of this age. Even the resolves, declarations, and other public papers of committees and corporate bodies, abounded in historical fact, and in judicious reflections. Some of these the reader will find referred to by Mrs Macaulay in her history. The parliament, which was called by Cromwell in 1653, better known by the name of Barebone's Parliament, from the singular name of one of its members, was treated with ridicule by the royalist party after the restoration; and Mr Hume has ignorantly adopted their sneers as well founded accusations. His words are these:—'This parliament took into consideration the abolition of the clerical function, as favouring of popery

and the taking away of tithes, which they called a relict of Judaism. Learning also, and the universities, were deemed heathenish and unnecessary: the common law was denominated a badge of the conquest and of Norman slavery; and they threatened the lawyers with a total abrogation of their profession. Some steps were even taken toward an abolition of the chancery, the highest court of judicature in the kingdom; and the Mosaical law was intended to be established as the sole system of English jurisprudence.' But the fact is, that scarcely one word of this allegation is true. In regard to the accusation relative to the universities, it does not appear by the journals of parliament, that there was any motion of such a tendency made in the house; and in regard to the accusation relative to the destroying of the ecclesiastical establishment, the intention of parliament, according to the account given by a member of that assembly, went no farther than reformation. 'A bill,' says this writer, 'was offered on the cay of the parliament's resignation, for rendering the revenues of the clergy more certain and equal, by reducing benefices of two hundred a year and upwards, and advancing those of a smaller income; and also for the making provision for the widows and children of ministers. This equitable proposal,' continues the same writer, 'was refused a reading. The charge, therefore, against one part of the house, of an intent to destroy the ministry, was a groundless reproach, cast upon those who only endeavoured to take off oppression and grievances.'

With respect to a scheme for reforming the system of jurisprudence, it is most certain that a plan was in agitation to that effect, and a committee was appointed for the revision of the laws, but by no means to reduce them to the Mosaical standard. Mr Hume's irreligious prejudices probably rendered him abhorrent to any reference whatever to the Hebrew institutes; but surely there can be no reason in the eyes of a Christian, why these laws should not be consulted, as well as those of Solon, Confucius, or any ancient lawgiver, whenever it is in agitation to amend or improve the legal system of a Christian country.

'In the course of the parliamentary debates, it was urged that the court of chancery was the greatest grievance of the nation; that, for dilatoriness, chargeableness, and a faculty of bleeding the people in the purse-vein, even to their utter perishing and undoing, that court might compare with, if not surpass, any court in the world. It was confidently affirmed, by knowing gentlemen of worth, that there were depending in that court twenty-three thousand causes, some of which had been depending five, some ten, some twenty, and some thirty years, and more; that there had been spent therein many thousands of pounds, to the ruin, nay utter undoing, of many families; that hardly any ships which sailed in the sea of the law, but who first or last put into that port, and if they made any considerable stay there, they suffered so much loss that the remedy was as bad as the disease. Par. Hist. vol. xx. page 198.'

'When,' writes a member of this parliament, 'the vote was first carried for a new body or model of law, a committee was chosen to that end, who met often, and had the help of some gentlemen of worth, who had deserved well of their country, being true patriots, who liked the thing, as very useful and desirable; it being not a destroyer of the law, or putting it down (as some scandalously reported) but a reducing the wholesome, just, and good laws into a body, from them that are useless and out of case.

'The way the committee took in order to their work must needs be elaborate. It was by reducing the several laws to the proper heads to which they did belong, and so model-

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ing or embodying of them, taking knowledge of the nature of them, and what the law of God said in the case, and how agreeable to right reason they were; likewise how proportionable the punishment was to the offence or crime; and wherein there seemed any thing either deficient or excessive, to offer a supply and remedy, in order to the rectifying of the whole. The committee began with criminal law. Treason being the highest, they considered the kinds thereof, what was meet to be adjudged treason in a free commonwealth, and what was meet to be the punishment of grand and petty treason. Then they proceeded to murder, the kinds of it, and what was to be so adjudged, and the punishment thereof. The like they intended concerning theft; and after to have ascertained and secured property, as also the executive part of the law, so as a person should not need to part with one property to secure and keep another, as now it is; persons being forced to loose the property of their cow to keep the property of their horse, or one parcel of land to preserve and keep another. This body of law, when modelized, was to have been reported to the house, to be considered of and passed by them as they should see cause; a work of itself great, and of high esteem with many for the good fruit and benefit which would arise from it; by which means the huge volumes of the law would come to be reduced into the bigness of a pocket book, as it is proportionably in New England; a thing of so great worth and benefit as England is not yet worthy of, nor likely in a short time to be so blessed as to enjoy. And that was the true end and endeavour of those members who laboured in that committee; although it was most falsely and wickedly reported, that their endeavours tended to destroy the whole laws and pulling them up by the roote.'

'The house set apart Friday in every week to debate on the important business above mentioned.'

We have made these quotations to remove an error which is generally prevalent at present among persons of little information, viz.—that the science of politics is a new science invented by the Rosseaus, the Brissots, the Condorcets, of a neighbouring nation, and never adverted to by our ancestors, even when they undertook the hazardous operation of effecting a change in their own form of government. Mr Hume himself admits, that in these times, 'every man had framed the model of a republic;' but, because these models were framed by religious men, he basely insinuates that they could not be rational.

(*To be continued.*)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

THE NECESSITY OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

IN every period of the history of man, we find that societies have been formed for the general defence, against the violence of the strong. Various indeed have been the appearances which civil government has assumed, and various opinions entertained with respect to the purest and happiest political systems. In the midst, however, of this difference of opinion, one doctrine seems to have been taken for granted by every party; that government, in some shape or other, was essential to the comfort, and even the existence of human society.

In our days however, Sir, it has been found amongst the many wonderful discoveries of the eighteenth century, that the world has been all along in an error, at least I have met with several, (and I dare say, so have you) who tell me that every species of government is tyrannical and unnecessary, that man needs not the restraints of law, but, if left entirely to his own free-will,

will, that he will unvariably adhere to the ſtricteſt rules of morality and virtue.

I am no philoſopher, Mr Editor, I am not accuſtomed to abſtract diſquiſitions of any kind; and therefore it may be thought too hard a taſk for me to attempt to refute a ſyſtem which has the countenance of ſome *eminent philoſophers and profound politicians*. Yet there occur to me a few objections to this new ſyſtem, founded as I think in common ſenſe, and which until I ſee them ſatisfactorily removed, will induce me to reject the doctrine, and ſtill embrace that political faith, in which I have been educated, that law and government are indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the comfort and happineſs of mankind.

One evident objection to the ſyſtem, (and what in my mind is not eaſy to be got over by any prudent, ſober, thinking perſon) is, that it is new, that the experiment would at beſt be hazardous, and might be attended with conſequences the moſt ruinous. But farther, on ſerious deliberation, we will find that not only would the experiment be hazardous, but that the doctrine itſelf is fundamently wrong.

In diſcuſſing this ſubject, we are not entitled to form any ſpeculative opinions, with regard to the perfection which human nature may attain, we muſt take the nature of man, not as it may be at any future period, or as our romantic wiſhes would have it to be, but as it actually is and uniformly has been. Now, the great error of the advocates for this new political doctrine, is that they have not taken a fair and candid view of the human character, that they have not taken ſuch a view of it as will be found conſiſtent with the fact. Man, according to their *philoſophy* is a being of a nature, which does not require the reſtraints of law and government. This idea, ſo favourable to the pride of the human heart, has gained its adherents amongſt thoſe who do not examine things by the ſober rules of reaſon, but form their own opinions, and build their belief on no more ſolid baſis than the dictates of a wild imagination. No doubt, if their premiſſes were true, their concluſion would be juſt; if human nature were ſo perfect as they repreſent it, there would be no occaſion for either laws or government. Man, in that caſe, would voluntarily diſcharge his duty, and therefore it would be unneceſſary to have laws, whoſe object is to compel him to do ſo, and puniſh him if he tranſgreſs. Diveſted of every paſſion which now deforms his nature, he would liſten only to the ſtill voice of reaſon and of conſcience, no ſelfiſh principle would perſuade him to ſport with the failings or the comforts of his fellow creatures; a pure and univerſal benevolence would be the invariable rule of his conduct. There is ſomething pleaſing in the thought. The mind of man, leaving the world he lives in, and ſoaring aloft on the wings of imagination, delights to dwell on a picture of ſuch perfection: But let us not yield to its bewitching influence, we muſt deſcend from theſe regions of fancy, where the air is too pure for the human conſtitution, where every ſtep we take our brain is in danger of being turned, and our reaſoning powers unfitted for the buſineſs of life: we muſt even content ourſelves with a climate leſs agreeable perhaps to our wiſhes, but more conſiſtent with our ſafety.

That the doctrine which I am now arguing againſt could be maintained by a perſon who had all his life been ſecluded from ſociety, and who like Parſon Adams had formed his notions of human nature, from the upright and benevolent feelings of his own mind, would not much amaze us; but that it ſhould find advocates among thoſe who are in the daily habits of intercourſe with mankind is wonderful indeed. Surely a ſhort experience may convince any man, who hath not ſhut his ears againſt the voice of conviction, that

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the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of human nature, is its frailty and imperfection, that man is a being ſubject to the dominion of fierce and diſorderly paſſions, which if not curbed by the wholſome reſtraints of law, would break forth into a thouſand enormities, and make the world a theatre of bloodſhed and of crimes. Even *with* the reſtraints of government, it is found no eaſy taſk to keep the world in order, it is found impoſſible entirely to ſubdue the headſtrong paſſions of human nature. In theſe inſtances where human laws are ſilent, and from the imperfection of our nature, there muſt be many ſuch inſtances, how often do we witneſs perfidy and deceit, how often do we witneſs men trampling on the ſacred rules of juſtice and humanity, violating duties which tho' not enforced by human laws, are nevertheleſs written in the moſt legible characters on the tablets of the human heart; nay, even in ſpite of the ſevereſt penalties which human tribunals can denounce, how often do we hear of the perpetration of villainies, which nature revolts at? If ſuch be the caſe, even *with* the reſtraints of law, how deplorable would be our condition *without* them? what ſecurity would we have for our comfort, what ſecurity would we have for our lives, if the headſtrong paſſions of anger and revenge were allowed to rage without controul? if there were no laws to prohibit, no magiſtrates to puniſh the exceſſive gratification of ſuch diſorderly paſſions? The weak and the helpleſs would become a prey to the ſtrong and powerful; no age nor ſex would furniſh a claim for mercy, the aged and infirm would be treated with irreverence and cruelty, the infant would be ſnatched from the arms of the mother, and murdered before her eyes, paſſion would bear ſupreme authority, reaſon would be dethroned, the voice of conſcience enfeebled and ſilenced: In ſhort, man would ſee an enemy in every human countenance, and would ſoon equal in ferocity the wildeſt beaſts of the foreſt.

The advocates for the new doctrine I have been ſpeaking of, have been ſingularly unlucky in the time at which they have choſen to bring it forward. Their notions of the dignity of man, and the perfection of human reaſon, do not juſt tally with what is at preſent, and has for ſome years been going on, on the theatre of the world. We have ſeen a great nation free themſelves from the reſtraints of law, and lay aſide the ſhackles of regular government. But have we alſo ſeen them acting from the pure principles of reaſon and conſcience, have we ſeen a conduct dictated by the principles of univerſal benevolence? Or rather, have we not ſeen a ſcene of the moſt dreadful wickedneſs, the moſt atrocious, and unexemplified cruelty, have we not ſeen an unfortunate monarch dragged by the hands of ruffians to ſuffer on the ſcaffold an ignominious and unmerited death? have we not ſeen thouſands of innocent victims fall a ſacrifice to the frenzy of an unbridled multitude, without being permitted to ſay one word in their defence, to take a laſt farewell of their helpleſs and forlorn families, or to prepare themſelves for their appearance before the tribunal of their Creator; no reckoning made, but ſent to give an account with all their imperfections on their head; true it no doubt is, that theſe enormities are now leſs frequent, that the blood of the innocent hath ceaſed to overflow the land like a mighty torrent; but is not this moderation a proof that our new philoſophers are in the wrong, for to what is it owing, to the eſtabliſhment of a government among that unhappy people, more oppreſſive by many degrees, than the tyranny of their *Grand Monarque*.

Such, Sir, are the objections which have occured to me to the new political doctrine of the inutility of Government, if you imagine that there are any

any of your readers, who are tinctured with these strange principles, and that there is any weight in what I have said, you may communicate these to the public. I am Sir, your most humble servant. X. Y.

Edinburgh 26th Jan. 1798.

A CURSORY VIEW OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

Prima Ceres vnco glebam dimovit aratro;
Prima dedit fruges, alimentaque mitia terris. OVID.

Ceres first taught the rude untutor'd swain
To guide the plough and cultivate the plain:
She bade the fields in rich luxuriance rise,
And grateful food each rustic board supplies.

AGRICULTURE, in point of antiquity, claims the precedence of all arts and sciences. In the most remote times, we read of the august senators, and illustrious warriors, who disdained not to follow the plough; while the greatest geniuses, the Mantuan bard in particular, have considered it as a favourite theme. Hence the modern Poet of the Seasons thus exclaims:

Nor ye who live
In luxury and ease, in pomp and pride,
Think these lost themes unworthy of your ear:
Such themes as these the rural Maro sung
To wide-imperial Rome, in the full height
Of elegance and taste, by Greece refin'd,
In ancient times, the sacred plough employ'd
The kings and awful fathers of mankind:
And some, with whom compar'd your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, rul'd the storm
Of mighty war; then, with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seiz'd
The plough, and greatly independent liv'd.
THOMPSON.

The history of the rise and progress of Agriculture may be easily traced from the first period of time; and it has been more or less the subject of attention in every age and nation of the world. The ancient patriarchs, though principally devoted to a pastoral life, were not altogether ignorant of this art, and their descendants, as soon as they were settled in Palestine, considered it as a very honourable employment. From them it was transmitted to the Chaldeans and Egyptians, to the Phœnicians and Carthaginians; and it was in such repute among the latter, that Mago, their famous general, wrote twenty-eight books on the subject, which were afterwards translated into Latin by an express decree of the Roman Senate; and Servius observes, that these were adopted as a model by Virgil, when he wrote his Georgics.

It has been said, that Agriculture was first introduced among the Europeans by Ceres, queen of Sicily, in memory of which she was placed among the principal divinities: a fable, which imports, that Sicily, famed for its fertility in corn, was the scene of considerable improvements.

The first Greek writer on Agriculture was Hesiod; and he was succeeded by Democritus of Abdera, Xenophon, Aristotle, Theophrastus, and many others.

It is well known, that this art was in very high reputation among the Romans, and that it was cultivated by their emperors, dictators, and consuls. The first Latin treatise on the subject of Agriculture was composed by M. Cato, the censor. Varro likewise is the author of a very elaborate work on the same subject. Columella, in the reign of the emperor Claudius, wrote twelve books on Husbandry, and, in the reign of Constantine IV, a new work, as some say collected by himself from the best writers, was published under the title of *Geoponics*, with

a view of reviving this art, then in a very declining ſtate.

In England, the firſt perſon who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his attention to the practical part of huſbandry, was Fitzherbert, who publiſhed two treatiſes on this ſubject; one entituled the Book of Huſbandry, in 1534; and the ſecond called the Book of Surveying and Improvements, in 1539.

In 1600, the French made conſiderable efforts to revive Agriculture, and ſeveral large works appeared for this purpoſe. It was likewiſe induſtriouſly cultivated, about the ſame period, by the Flemings, who portioning out their lands in ſmall tenements, and diſcovering new ſorts of manure, brought the ſoil to a proper degree of cleanlineſs, health, and ſweetneſs; ſo that they were able to raiſe the more delicate graſſes: ſuch as Lucern, &c.

The moſt conſiderable Engliſh writers, previouſly to the Reſtoration, were Sir Hugh Platt, who made many important diſcoveries with reſpect to the nature and qualities of manure; Gab. Plattes, and S. Hartlib; and ſince that period, Evelyn, Nourſe, Mortimer, Bradley, Lawrence, Tull, Ellis, and Miller; not to mention many more among our contemporaries.

The attention generally given to Agriculture both at home and abroad, and the numerous ſocieties eſtabliſhed for encouraging improvements in the theory and practiſe of it, both in Europe and America, promiſe a degree of perfection of which none in former ages could have had any conception.—In France, before the revolution in that country, there were no leſs than thirteen ſocieties eſtabliſhed by royal ſanction, beſide many ſubordinate aſſociations, for promoting Agriculture, which, in the new order of things, is conſidered as an art of the higheſt importance among the public national inſtitutions for the education of youth. Agriculture is likewiſe publicly taught in the Swediſh, Daniſh, and German univerſities. The ſpirit and example of Linnæus, and his diſciples, have very much conduced to the progreſs of this important and uſeful art; and the emulation of improving had ſpread through moſt of the nations in Europe.

Among the Japaneſe, Agriculture is in high repute; and, among the Chineſe, it is diſtinguiſhed and encouraged by the court beyond all other ſciences. The emperor of China annually, at the beginning of ſpring, goes to plough, in perſon, attended by all the princes and grandees of the empire. The ceremony is performed with great ſolemnity, and is accompanied with a ſacrifice, which the emperor, as high prieſt, offers to Chang-Ti, to enſure a plentiful crop in favour of his people.

In England, the Royal Society, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. and the Board of Agriculture, have been ſignally uſeful in forwarding improvements in Agriculture.

DIALOGUES OF THE LIVING.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 30.

RETRENCHMENT.

Dramatis Perſonæ.

Mr & Mrs NORTH, and FAMILY.

Mr N. I'll tell you what. Suppoſe we do one of two things—either give up our houſe at Bath, where we never reſide above two months in the year, or give up our three months reſidence at Brighton and Tunbridge.

Mrs N. I will no longer ſuppoſe, my dear, that you are joking, but I would fain know, as you ſeem to have a perfect ſenſe of the neceſſity of keeping up appearances—I ſay, I would fain know, how you can propoſe to keep up appearances, and give up the two principal means by which appearances are to be kept up? Do you not know that the reſidence at the places you have mentioned, however long or long, and ſurely the longer the

better, is a certain criterion of a perſon's circumſtances—It is what every body does—all one's neighbours—even the *ſhals* from the city, and yet you would have us to give all this up!

Mr M. Nay, I can't ſee that: you know I never go to thoſe places with you, above a day or two at a time, and yet no one complains of my not keeping up appearances.

Mrs M. Nor have they occaſion: while your family partake in all the *little* genteel expences of the faſhionable world, no one can expect you to appear in perſon. There is Mrs —— who gives routs and maſquerades upon the firſt and grandeſt ſcale. Her huſband is never ſeen at one of them, unleſs, perhaps, as a door-keeper, receiving the tickets, and few, but her moſt intimate acquaintance, know that there is ſuch a perſon in exiſtence.

Mr M. It is very true, my dear, as you ſay, and there is a good deal of ſenſe in it. To be ſure while the money is ſpent according to the demands of faſhion, it is very immaterial whether you or I are the agents in the expenditure.

Mrs M. Certainly not.—I am ſure, my dear, I ſpeak all this merely for your credit, and were it in your power to point out another thing for retrenchment, I would moſt cheerfully conſent—*A propos*—Don't you think, we have too many ſervants?

Mr M. I was juſt going to mention them, I do think that we might lop off two or three without miſſing them.

Mrs M. I am quite of your opinion—Your ſervant out of livery, for example.

Mr M. Nay, my dear, that can't be: but there is your French hair-dreſſer.

Mrs M. The hair-dreſſer! good gracious, what could I do without him?

Miſs M. I am ſure the man who dreſt us, when La Fleur was ill, made frights of us both—But there is Jack's ſervant—ſure he is of no uſe.

Young M. My ſervant of no uſe, Miſs.—Pray now what does your wiſdom think I could do without him? Who is to take care of my horſe, eh?

Miſs M. Yourſelf, brother: you are old enough, and you ought to be wiſe enough to do all that.

Young M. Vaſtly well, ſagacious ſiſter, but when you talk of lopping off ſervants, pray of what uſe is William?

Mrs M. William muſt ride behind the carriage.

Young M. Why Thomas can do that. Surely there is no occaſion for two.

Mrs M. You are a fooliſh boy; and don't know what you ſay.

Mr M. Well, my dear, hitherto we have made but ſmall progreſs in our retrenchment, and yet I think we are perfectly agreed as to the neceſſity of it, are we not?

Mrs M. Certainly, Mr Modely: no perſon can be more willing than myſelf to retrench as much as poſſible. I brought but little money with me, and that you generouſly ſettled upon me; therefore it is my duty to watch over your property, and I hope we ſhall be able to economiſe in ſuch a manner as to prevent any inconveniences from theſe new taxes, and yet the world perceive no alteration in our manner of living.

Mr M. Ged! I have a thought comes into my head, that if you were to drop a few nights in the year of attendance at Lady Pharo's in St James's-ſquare, you might be many hundreds in pocket.

Mrs M. Nay, my dear, do conſider for a moment what a ſuſpicion I ſhould incur—a ſuſpicion that would wound your honour and reputation for ever—a ſuſpicion, indeed, of the very blackeſt nature.

Mr M. Good heavens! my dear, what ſuſpicion can that be?

Mrs M. Why, that we are completely ruined. Did you ever know

any perſon giving up *that ſet* before being completely ruined? I believe you will hardly find a precedent.—And then to be pointed at as a pigeon—O fie!—It is as bad as for a man to be diſtinguiſhed only by his cowardice, or the number of times that he has been beat.—But I now recollect an article, which we may really diſpenſe with, and which may purchaſe a fund capable of ſupplying the demands of ſtate neceſſity, were they to be even doubled next year.

Mr M. I ſhall be glad to hear of it: you may depend on my conſent.

Mrs M. I mean the ſale of our jewels, of which we have five times more than are neceſſary.

Mr M. Our jewels! my dear—No—not a ſingle ſtone, not a ſpark, will I allow to be ſold.

Mrs M. Dear Mr Modely, why ſo warm? Nobody wears jewels now.

Mr M. I care not for what they do now: the faſhion may alter, and then they will come into play again.—If it does not, they have been long in the family: they are exceedingly viſible, and I cannot conſent to part with them.

Mrs M. Very well, my dear, I have done. I had no inducement, but a ſincere deſire to reduce our expenditure to our means, and if you could have propoſed any other object of retrenchment, conſiſtent with propriety, I am ſure I—

Mr M. Yes, and ſo ſay I, if you can propoſe any other object conſiſtent with our rank and figure in life, no man could engage in it with more eagerneſs, but hitherto, my dear, what you have propoſed, you muſt allow, has been ſo very propoſterous and—

Mrs M. True, my dear, and you muſt likewiſe allow that *you* have not been very fortunate in your ſuggeſtions—However, I have no doubt, we ſhall hit upon plenty of expedients.

Mr M. I don't in the leaſt doubt it.

Mrs M. Nor I—and I am fully convinced of the neceſſity of retrenchment.

Mr M. And I fully.

[*Exeunt—and have renewed the ſubject every day ſince with the ſame ſucceſs.*]

ON THE LOVE OF THE MARVELLOUS.

EXEMPLIFIED IN THE CONDUCT OF MR MANDEVILLE.

THOSE who have had opportunities of travelling, are frequently obſerved to acquire a fondneſs for the miraculous, which they communicate to their gaping hearers, with a great portion of ſatisfaction on both ſides. Some ſmall readineſs in words and phraſes on the one ſide, and abundance of credulity on the other, render the competition mutually pleaſing, though not remarkably profitable, as the ſpeaker cannot profit by it, becauſe he knows it is not true, and the hearer, becauſe it will not bear the teſt of his experience.

Mr Mandeville, is remarkably fond of the marvellous, but ſuch is his love of truth that he never purſues it in romances or novels, which, he ſays, the authors allow to be works of imagination, but in books of travels which travellers muſt be authentic, becauſe the writers of them ſay ſo. He is an elderly gentleman of a good eſtate in one of the weſtern counties, and in his youth was deprived of the opportunities of travelling, by being confined to the duties of a profeſſion which he could not quit before the death of an opulent relation when he became maſter of his own time. He would now have ſet out to ſurvey with his own eyes the wonders he had read of ſo often, to gauge volcanoes and meaſure pyramids, had he not diſcovered that age had diſqualified him for encountering the dangers, and an inveterate gout no leſs peremptorily had forbid

him

him the motion of travelling. To make up his loſs, he keeps open houſe for travellers of all deſcriptions, who pay him for his hoſpitable entertainment, by narratives which he enjoys, with as much pleaſure as they devour the dainties of his table. Theſe viſitors rank high or low in his eſteem, not from their ſtation in life, but from the diſtance of the places which they have viſited, and although he once prized a gentleman from Bengal as the higheſt in his eſteem, yet at preſent I know he would willingly exchange a nabob for a convict from Port Jackſon, and entertains ſome fear leſt the quickneſs of our voyages to the Eaſt Indies may in time render Aſiatic prodigies familiar, take from the Ganges its breadth and depth, and from tygers and hyenas, their fierceneſs and valour.

When Mr Mandeville catches a traveller, he invits his neighbours to enjoy the repaſt. The ſtranger is placed at his right hand and entertained with all due reſpect, preference being given, in every article, to the country he happens to come from. 'You'll find that beef very good, Mr ——, but I know it is nothing to what you have abroad. Pleaſe take a little of more of that ſtew, you'll find it tolerably palatable, but we have no ſuch cooks as you have abroad. Bring the gentleman a glaſs of madeira: it is middling, but I know you drink it in greater perfection in your part of the world. A ſlice of orange, if you pleaſe; ah! we can't eat oranges in perfection in this country; they never ripen in this climate. You'll find that theſe apples are ſo ſo, but perhaps you are not uſed to ſuch cold fruits. That dog is a pretty good dog of his kind, but animals like theſe, what are they to the noble creatures you have abroad?'

In this manner Mr Mandeville *draws out*, as he call's it, his traveller, who muſt be either more or leſs than a traveller if he can reſiſt ſo many invitations to be marvellous. But, after all, my friend's expectations are generally oftener raiſed than gratified, for he invites every body merely on the knowledge that they have been in ſome foreign country, he very frequently lights upon thoſe who having no talent for obſervation have conſequently none for communication. Theſe, however, are not wholly without their uſes. They give him an opportunity of ſupplying their deficiencies from what he has read, and they get in return that portion of the marvellous which he expected from them, and are ſurpriſed that ſo many extraordinary things ſhould be known to a man who never travelled—but perhaps, in many caſes their ſurpriſe would be leſſened, if they knew that he owes his knowledge in prodigies entirely to his not having travelled.

It is not always, however, that Mr Mandeville can procure a gueſt from foreign parts; and for much of the year, he is obliged to put up with the relations of gentlemen whoſe travels are confined to a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles. Theſe do not fail to gratify him and themſelves, by beſtowing a wonderful degree of importance on trifles, and by an exaggerated account of what, without exaggeration, a child would be aſhamed to think of conſequence. Tom Braply is a great favourite in this way with Mr Mandeville. Tom has never been a journey of three days from his native place, in all his life, yet to hear him talk, you would think he had not only circumnavigated the globe, but met with all the ſurpriſing adventures, diſaſters, dangers, and eſcapes, that ever befel in reality, or were created by imagination. If he takes a ride for only ten miles, he meets with ſome adventure ſo ſurpriſing as to be the theme of admiration for a week; and if he but ſtands under a peat-houſe from rain, he is ſure to meet there with ſome extraordinary perſon, whoſe deſcription and converſation he gives

at

at great length, and with great effect on his hearers. If he baits at an inn, there is fomething happens very marvellous during the time, and if he follows his horfe into the ftable, the oftler tells him of one of the moft furprifing things that ever happened in the memory of man. If the landlady is decent in appearance, fhe is one of the moft beautiful and bewitching creatures that ever was feen, and it exift he gives fly winks and nods, implying the fuccefs of his gallantry—not that fuch adventures are as acceptible to Mr Mandeville as the others, for he would much rather climb to the top of the Glaciers than attack the fineft woman that ever lived. Tom, however, to do him juftice, is too much attached to the marvellous, to confider feats of gallantry as worth relating, and having a confiderable choice of words, and a fluency in delivery, he can magnify to the utmoft extent of expectation. With him a fhower of rain foon becomes a deluge; a ducking out of a boat has all the horrors of fhipwreck, and if he falls from his horfe, he is fure either to fall or recover himfelf as no man ever was known to do. Tom is one of thofe idle and eafy gentlemen, who are feldom ufeful but where he can meet with hearers that are credulous, and as fond of fwallowing the marvellous, as he is of compounding it. Yet he might obtain a more extenfive fame than he now poffeffes. To a newfpaper his affiftance would be invaluable.

Having given this faint fketch of Mr Mandeville's character, with refpect at leaft to his love for the marvellous, it may not be fuperfluous to add that there is fome danger in indulging fuch a propenfity both to ourfelves and others. There is a danger left we expofe our ignorance, when we difplay our credulity, and left we betray a difpofition to violate truth, when we ftrive to feed the credulity of others. On the other hand, a fondnefs for what is ftriking or uncommon in the works of nature or art, will lead to reflections which are highly laudable, and improve both the heart and the tafte; but it appears to be even in fuch cafes, the fafeft way never to expatiate loudly upon what we have not feen, nor to give to what we have feen the height, breadth, and other proportions which it has not. It is pleafing to be affected with furprife by what is real; but it is not quite fo pleafing to be put out of conceit with the object of our wonder, by being told that what is true of it is common, and what has aftonifhed us is imaginary.

I am, Sir, &c.

NIMIRUM.

REFLECTIONS UPON HEADS *.

IN the human fyftem the head is appointed as fupreme governor of the other members; and upon examination we fhall find that few faults happen in this little government, when all the parts remain in due fubordination to their lawful fovereign. Thus when the body indulges itfelf in all manner of gluttony and intemperance, the fault is not to be charged on the head, which plainly points out all the fatal confequences attending excefs.

I have often obferved with regret that a parent feldom examines whether his fon will fhine moft at the bar, in the pulpit, or the field: the queftion is whether his intereft be greater with fuch a general, fuch a biffiop, or fuch a judge, and his fon's employment determined accordingly. It fometimes happens, indeed, that certain heads are born under fo kind an influence of the ftars, that they are equally fit for every kind of office in the nation;

* The following humorous Eflay was written many years ago, and there is reafon to think, laid the foundation of Mr Stevens' Lecture on Heads, the idea of which was thought at that time to be original. Independent of this, however, it has fufficient merit to refcue it from oblivion.

it would be a falſe and dangerous concluſion to ſay ſo of all heads: beſides, it is a matter of doubt with me, whether ſuch univerſal geniuſes be fit for any thing, according to a well known and trite, but profound, obſervation. As therefore it is of the greateſt conſequence to the public, what kind of heads is choſen into offices, ſome animadverſions in general upon them, it is hoped, will not be thought unneceſſary.

The firſt kind I ſhall mention is, the mathematical head, ſo called, as having length, breadth, and thickneſs; which three dimenſions taken together, conſtitute what mathematicians call a ſolid.

The mathematical head may be properly divided into two ſorts, the *hard heads*, and the *ſoft heads*. Take notice, I do not mean *hard* here in a philoſophic ſenſe, for I verily believe it may be poſſible to break ſuch a head with the blow of a hammer; I only mean that this head being well fortified by nature, it will require more than ordinary force to make it yield inward. It is my opinion that the owners of ſuch heads would make excellent plowmen, good common failors and ſoldiers. I might mention, that theſe heads being already furniſhed with natural armour, would ſave the nation a conſiderable expence in ſteel caps, which circumſtance only may recommend them to the ſerious attention of government. This head alſo can bear a large quantity of ſtrong liquor, an accompliſhment which has been thought neceſſary in ſwordſmen, time immemorial. It may, therefore, in my opinion, become a teſt of the different degrees of proweſs reſiding in the pate, to try how much ſtrong drink it can endure; but this I ſubmit to wiſer judgments.

The ſecond diviſion of the mathematical or ſolid, comes under the denomination of the *ſoft head*. Some indeed diſpute the juſtneſs and propriety of this diviſion, becauſe, ſay they, this ſpecies partakes only of breadth and length, not of thickneſs, and conſequently is only a ſuperfices and not a ſolid, whence it is ſometimes called a paper ſcull: but all this is only a cavil, for I will be bold to ſay, there are no heads in nature of ſo extraordinary a thinneſs. The only difference then between the hard and the ſoft, is, that the laſt is formed of matter more rare, and leſs denſe than the former, though it has all the three dimenſions of length, breadth, and thickneſs, in as full perfection as the other.

I think it is obvious, that the ſubſtance of which this head is compoſed, has not ſtrength enough to reflect bullets, therefore I adviſe its owner by all means not to take the muſket. If it be born to a fortune, it is my advice, that it ſhould turn all its talents to the improvement of dreſs, and make up for its natural infirmities, by the ſize of the perriwig, or the hat and feather, which may ſerve to defend its tender conſtitution from the invaſions of the air and cold.

If the *ſoft head* has no advantages of health entailed on it at its birth, it is my opinion, that it may in that caſe make a very good taylor or haberdaſher. There is alſo an ample field for it among players, tumblers, dancers, and merry-andrews; but let it never undertake any thing which requires a ſeries of reflection: from which uneaſineſs I pronounce the ſoft head to be as abſolutely free as the hard.

I alſo humbly offer it to the conſideration of the public, whether ſoft heads might not be brought up in ſuch a manner as to ſerve the ladies inſtead of lap-dogs, monkeys, ſquirrels, or parrots: I am fully perſuaded, that a ſoft head of any tolerable capacity, might be brought to play as many tricks and frolics as any monkey or lap dog whatever. And it is to be hoped, that the fair ſex (on an equal fund of merit, or to ſpeak in the ſcholaſtic

laſtic ſtyle, *ceteris paribus*) would receive into their ſervice a human animal. If this ſcheme be thought practicable, I would propoſe an academy for the education of poor ſoft-heads, where the richer ſort (whom we ſuppoſe already accomplished in this kind of erudition, having employed their whole lives in the ſtudy of it) would certainly, in compaſſion to their poor brethren, inſtruct them in the arts of a ſure and comfortable ſubſiſtence.

I now beg leave to touch upon ſome of the intrinſical qualities of theſe two ſpecies of heads; I could ſeldom obſerve in either of them any grains of modeſty, diſcretion, reaſon, or judgment; and I can affirm from experience, that I have ſeen both ſorts read a page of Virgil, Horace, Swift, or Pope, with the ſame degree of taſte, that they have at another time run over a page of Ogilvy or Quarles. I ſhall endeavour to give a phyſical reaſon for this ſtrange phenomenon, which I hope will be thought by the candid reader as reaſonable as many hypotheſes advanced by naturaliſts for the ſolution of ſome other wonderful effects of nature; and firſt of the hard-head.

If we ſuppoſe the internals of a *hard-head* to be formed ſomething like thoſe ſubſtances which reflect all the rays of the ſun, it is plain, that all the fine and ſubtile rays of the ſcale darted from theſe authors, impinging againſt certain impenetrable lamina in the cavity of the ſcull, (by ſome miſtaken for brains) muſt be repelled with a velocity equal to that wherewith they approached; or, in other words, that the angle of reflection muſt be equal to the angle of incidence.

As to the *ſoft-head*, its ſubject matter may likewiſe be conceived to have the ſame form in its particles, with thoſe bodies, which tranſmit or give a free paſſage to all the rays of light, but reflect none. The nature of which bodies is to be of a dark, black, or obſcure colour. They are eclipſed, if I may uſe the expreſſion, by too much light. If theſe reaſons, as I expect, will be allowed ſatisfactory, inſtead of *hard* and *ſoft*, we may as properly ſay, *reflecting* and *tranſmitting heads*.

I ſhall now, as briefly as poſſible, touch upon round heads and long heads.

The ſpherical, or *round heads*, were greatly in vogue in Cromwell's time; for what reaſon I cannot take upon me poſitively to determine. It is probable, that this form of the head was then admired, as it was moſt agreeable to the principles of government, prevailing at that time, which reduced all perſons and things to an equality. Now, as all lines drawn from the centre of this head to the circumference are equal, no part of it has pre-eminence above the reſt; which perhaps furniſhed the owners of it with the hint of levelling in government. I know not whether there are any round-heads now exiſting: but I am credibly informed, that on the anatomy of a round-head in theſe days, the brains were found depoſited in the very centre, which conſequently attracted all the groſs humours in the head to them, ſo that no humours could paſs readily through ſo groſs a medium, but ſuch as were of a very heavy nature, and came with a prodigious quantity of motion.

The next ſpecies is the *long-head*, which ought to be of an elliptical figure, and not of a conical, as ſome too raſhly maintain. The *long-head* has met with approbation and applauſe in the world. Some ſcruple not to affirm, that we are indebted to this head for the invention and culture of all arts and ſciences. This may be too bold an aſſertion, but I think there is reaſon to rely on this, that the long-head firſt proved the heavenly bodies to be of an oval, and not a ſpherical figure: and that their orbits were elipſes, and not circles. I have not lately read Plato, and hope to be excuſed if, in quoting him, I miſtake his ſenſe. I think

think he says, 'That the patterns of all external objects exist first in the brain, which is a kind of repository, where they all lie pent up at random, on the top of one another, like bales of goods in a merchant's warehouse. But when the proper object of any pattern strikes on the sense, then the corresponding idea, steps forth from its storeroom, and stands at the door of its cell, manifested in full dimensions.' From each doctrine I think it demonstrable, that the long heads must have first observed the eclipses of the planets' orbits, as the two focusses existed first in its own figure. From th se two fountains, I also conceive, proceeds that double portion of sense and learning which it has above other heads.

Thus have I run through some of the forms of heads; and as it might be too troublesome to examine the inward qualifications, I should be glad to see some external shape of a head fixed on a standard, which shall determine it capable of executing this or the other employment. Such a proceeding would also have this advantage, that fewer murmurs and complaints would then be among the members of the commonwealth, who if they did not succeed in their endeavours for preferment, must lay the blame upon nature, and not upon the judgment of the dispofer.

ORIGIN OF KELTIE.

A TERM IN DAILY USE AT THE PUNCH BOWL.

IN ancient times, the Kings of Scotland had frequent occasion to pass from their palace at Stirling, to their palace at Falkland; and sometimes took their route by the way of Tulliebole. One of the King Jameses, tradition does not say which of them, being to pass that way, was asked by the family of Tulliebole to dine. The invitation was accepted. His Majesty's retinue being numerous, and the castle of Tulliebole not being sufficiently commodious for the whole company, a tent was erected on a piece of plain ground, near a small rivulet. The entertainment was so very agreeable to the King, that he conferred the honour of knighthood on his host that very day. Amongst the King's attendants, was a trooper much celebrated for his ability in drinking intoxicating liquors. Among the laird of Tulliebole's vassals, there was one named Keltie, (a name still common in the barony,) equally renowned for the same kind of dangerous pre-eminence. The trooper and he had heard of each other; and each was desirous to try the strength of the other. They had no opportunity when the King was there; but they agreed to meet on a Monday morning soon after, at the same place, where they continued to drink, till the Wednesday evening, when the trooper fell from his seat, seemingly asleep. Keltie took another quaff after the fall of his friend, to shew that he was the conqueror; and this gave rise to a proverb, well known over all this country, *Keltie's Mends;* and nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with, *Keltie's Mends.* Keltie dropped from his seat afterwards, and fell asleep, but when he awakened, he found his companion dead. He was buried in the same place, and it is near a small pool of water, which still retains the name of "the Trooper's Dubb." This anecdote should serve as a warning against the criminal and prepofterous folly which occasioned it. Some of the people are still credulous enough to imagine, that the trooper is seen sometimes sitting on the spot; and in the night, would rather go a mile out of their way, than pass by the Trooper's Dubb. The road leading by this place, still retains the name of the *Court Gate,* or *Court Way.*

PICTURE OF FRANCE, in 1778.

THE following is an extract from a Letter written by the late Rev. Mr Fletcher, of Madely, to Meff. Wefleys, in the year 1778, dated, *Macon in Burgundy, May 17th.*

"Gaming and dreſs, ſinful pleaſure and love of money, unbelief and falſe philoſophy, lightneſs of ſpirit, fear of man, and love of the world, are the principle ſin by which Satan binds his captives in theſe parts. Materialiſm is not rare; Deiſm and Socinianiſm are very common; and a Set of Free-thinkers, great admirers of Voltaire and Rouſſeau, Bayle and Mirabeau, ſeem bent upon deſtroying Chriſtianity and Government. 'With one hand (ſaid a lawyer, who has written ſomething againſt them) they ſhake the throne, and with the other they throw down the altars.' If we believe them, the world is the dupe of kings and prieſts. Religion is fanaticiſm and ſuperſtition. Subordination is a ſlavery and tyranny. Chriſtian morality is abſurd, unnatural, and impracticable; and Chriſtianity is the moſt bloody religion that ever was. And here it is certain, that by the example of Chriſtians *ſo called*, and by our continual diſputes, they have a great advantage, and do the truth immenſe miſchief. *Popery will certainly fall in France in this or the next century*; and I make no doubt, God will uſe thoſe vain men to bring about a reformation here, as he uſed Henry VIII. to do that work in England: ſo the madneſs of his enemies ſhall at laſt turn to his praiſe, and to the furtherance of his kingdom.

"If you aſk, What ſyſtem theſe men adopt? I anſwer, that ſome build on Deiſm, a morality founded on *ſelf-preſervation, ſelf intereſt* and *ſelf-honour*; others laugh at all morality, except that which being neglected, *violently* diſturbs ſociety; and external order is the decent covering of Fataliſm, while Materialiſm is the ſyſtem.

"O dear Sirs, let me entreat you, in theſe dangerous days, to uſe your wide influence with unabated zeal againſt the ſcheme of the modern Celſuſes, Porphiries, and Julians; by calling all profeſſors to think and ſpeak the ſame things, to love and embrace one another, and to ſtand firmly embodied to reſiſt thoſe daring men; many of whom are already in England, headed by the admirers of Mr Hume and Dr Hobbes."

AN ESSAY ON BIOGRAPHY AND EGOTISM IN WRITING.

——Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.—Hor.

THERE is perhaps no kind of compoſition more delectable than biography, or the writing of the lives of individuals. If well executed, it is a faithful mirror of life, and we recognize in it our virtues and weakneſſes, our tempers and affections. It is more delightful than hiſtory, as the biographer can with propriety deſcend to the domeſtic habits, the peculiarities, the characteriſtic traits of the perſon whoſe life he deſcribes; which the hiſtorian cannot do without a diminution of that dignity which ſhould breathe in his narration, and is required to ſupport his page.

Biography has an irreſiſtible charm which takes poſſeſſion of the imagination by bringing before it the moſt pleaſing images. It developes the paſſions of the human heart, comes home to men's boſoms, exhibits the fallability of our nature, and (if I may uſe the expreſſion) reconciles us to ourſelves.

In Plutarch's Lives we find, to cite the words of Heinſius, *compendium eruditionis, prudentiæ theſaurum*; an epitome of learning, and a treaſury of prudence. Plutarch certainly poſſeſſed a nice diſcrimination of character, and was a very fit arbiter of things. His

His volumes are adapted to every ſtation of life, and every diverſity of age. They deliver rules for conduct, and precepts for action; they are not leſs adapted to inſtruct the legiſlator, than to inform the ſchool-boy. Plutarch is not dazzled by the glare of action, but contemplates his characters in ſolitude and retirement. He gives us a faithful picture of human nature, and as Rouſſeau has obſerved with much felicity of expreſſion, *he repreſents mankind in their night-gowns and ſlippers.*

Suetonius has produced a work of biography, which is not without great information. He does not abound with the deep remarks or the ſagacious reaſoning of Tacitus, but the accuracy with which his facts are recorded enables us to eſtabliſh our reflections upon the baſis of truth. His lives, however, are principally a recital of luſt and debauchery; a picture of ſcenes that diſgrace and vilify nature; a deſcription of actions that the ſoul of man recoils at.

Our own countrymen have given us ſeveral biographical works, which will afford an inexhauſtible ſource of pleaſure and inſtruction.

It belongs to the biographer to enliven his narrative with well ſelected anecdote, and to ſooth the fancy with the images of domeſtic life. Johnſon, in his life of Milton, not only deſcribes the public actions, but watches the modes of ſtudy, the progreſs of the compoſitions of that ſublime poet, and views him in his habits of domeſtic privacy.

"Being driven from all public ſtations (ſays the biographer, Milton is yet too great not to be traced by curioſity to his retirement, where he has been found by Mr Richardſon, the fondeſt of his admirers, *ſitting before his door, in a grey coat of coarſe cloth, in warm ſultry weather, to enjoy the freſh air; and ſo, as well as in his own room, receiving the viſits of people of diſtinguiſhed parts, as well as quality.*

"According to another account (continues Jonſon) he was ſeen *in a ſmall houſe, neatly enough dreſſed in black clothes, ſitting in a room hung with ruſty green; pale but not cadaverous, with chalk ſtones in his hands. He ſaid, that if it were not for the gout, his blindneſs would be tolerable.*"

Such minute circumſtances as theſe in the life of ſo great a man as Milton, are admitted with propriety, as every thing that can be told us of him will be liſtened to with rapture; and I am of the opinion of the profeſſor, who once informed his pupils that he felt a gratification in knowing even that Milton faſtened his ſhoes with latchets.

Thoſe authors who become their own biographers, preſent the world with a very agreeable performance in the literary hiſtory of their ſtudies and and compoſitions. It has been obſerved that every man's life is of importance to himſelf; and it might be added, that if he has talents he may make the deſcription of it both pleaſing and inſtructive to others.

What delight do we derive from the hiſtory which Rouſſeau, Franklin, Gibbon, and many other men have given of themſelves. With what avidity is every page read that contains the recital of their own actions. This example of ſelf biography, if I may uſe the expreſſion, has now been ſhewn us by the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of the republic of literature; and will, I hope, be imitated by the many ſhining geniuſes, whoſe productions do ſo much honour to the preſent age.

If a Southey, a Hayley, a Scot, and many others whom I could cite as men whoſe conceptions *glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,* were to live over their years again, and depict in faithful colours the tenor of their lives, what a ſource of intellectual pleaſure would they open to poſterity.

I ſhall now make a tranſition to the ſubject of ſpeaking of one's ſelf, or

the frequent uſe of the pronoun Ego. Egotiſm in writing, ſay the critics, ſhould be avoided, and this rule Homer never tranſgreſſes, who is not found to ſpeak of himſelf; yet no perſon would conſider the beauty of his poems diminiſhed, but on the contrary, I think, rejoice, had the Grecian Bard ſung ſometimes of himſelf; told the place of his birth which ſeven cities contended for, and indulged frequently in diſcloſing whatever related to him.

There are no paſſages in Paradiſe Loſt that enchain the mind more powerfully than thoſe extrinſic ones which relate to Milton himſelf. We never regret being drawn away from the main ſubject to hear the poet bewail his own fate, he does it with ſuch heart-moving pity! At the beginning of the third book he deſcants ſo pathetically upon his own blindneſs, that the man who can read it without emotion had better read no more: he cannot poſſeſs any acquaintance with ſympathy or feeling. He opens the book with an addreſs to light, which, after ſome retroſpection he thus beautifully addreſſes:

Thee I reviſit ſafe
And feel thy ſovereign vital lamp; but thou
Reviſit'ſt not theſe eyes, that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
So thick a drop ſerene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim ſuffuſion veil'd!

But how tranſcendently fine, and exquiſitely pathetic, is another part of the ſame digreſſion:

Thus with the year
Seaſons return; but not to me returns
Day, or the ſweet approach of ev'n or morn,
Or ſight of vernal bloom; or Summer's roſe,
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine;
But cloud inſtead, and ever-during dark
Surrounds me; from the chearful ways of men
Cut off, and, for the book of knowledge fair,
Preſented with an univerſal blank
Of nature's works.

The ſame praiſe might be given to the other digreſſions in which the poet bewails his privation of ſight; they take faſt hold upon the mind. Pope is frequently found to chaunt his own actions, but his egotiſm is ſo lively that none would wiſh it away. No verſes flow more melliſluouſly than thoſe which relate to himſelf. How grateful are the following:

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I liſp'd in numbers, for the numbers came.

In a word, to return to the primary ſubject of my eſſay, there is no writing more congenial with the general taſte of mankind than biography; and of thoſe authors, I will further obſerve, whom neither hiſtory nor tradition has ſupplied us with an account of, there is no part of their works that will be read with ſuch eager curioſity as where they indulge in Egotiſm, and ſpeak of themſelves.

E. M.

ON THE FORMATION OF ARGILLACEOUS EARTH.

ARGILLACEOUS earth, commonly called clay, is found in all quarters of the globe. Its uſes are various; it has the quality of being rendered ductile by mixing with water, and is capable of being rendered hard and brittle by fire; even ſo hard as to ſtrike fire with ſteel: it is uſed for *pottery, bricks, &c. &c.* When pure, it is capable of ſtanding the greateſt heat we are able of applying, without vitrifying, but will vitrify in a very moderate heat when mixed with calcareous earth, lead, &c. The following are the true characteriſtics of argillaceous earths:—When mixed with water they are rendered ſo ductile as to be capable of aſſuming a variety of forms, and when united with the vitriolic acid, they cannot be pre-

cipi-

cipitated by the addition of the saccharine acid, differing in this respect from all other kinds of earth, terra ponderosa excepted. It is generally found lying in large quantities immediately under the vegetable surface; and in regular lamina, mixed with silicious earth in a small proportion, unless it has been disturbed. When mixed with calcareous earth it is called *marle*. Having given a short description of its use and qualities, I shall endeavour to account for its formation by the following experiment.

EXPERIMENT.

Having collected a great quantity of *land and water snails*, I put them into a tub, and covered them with rain water, where I kept them three months; at the end of which, upon examining the tub in which they were contained, I found the bottom of it covered with a considerable quantity of a white sediment; and that the snails, during that period, had multiplied amazingly. The tub was exposed so as to be supplied with rain water during that period. Trying this sediment by various chemical tests, I found it to be clay mixed with a small portion of calcareous earth. I have twice repeated this experiment with the same result. The next thing that occurred to me was, how this argillaceous earth came into the tub. I have shewn in the foregoing paper * that animals have a power of generating calcareous earth, but we were entirely ignorant that any species of animal could form argillaceous earth; but I have every reason to conclude that it is formed by these animals, or how could it have come into the tub which contained them. This mystery, however, vanished, on considering that marle is composed of calcareous earth, mixed with one half of argillaceous earth. And on examining the several specimens of it which I found means to procure, I discovered the calcareous part of it to consist of the shells of these snails. On attentively examining the places whence it is dug up, it will be generally found in those which are as it were locked up by nature or which form a kind of lough or dam, and have since been filled up by the common process of time. This appearance is so striking that the common people, on seeing one of these places, sink their pit with a certainty of finding marle and white clay, as we always find marle composed of shells mixed with white clay, and that that clay is formed in the method of the foregoing experiments by these animals. So that we may safely conclude that some animals possess the power of forming clay as well as calcareous earth. And as I have, in the foregoing paper on the formation of calcareous earth, shewn that the huge masses of calcareous earth found on the surface of the globe are the production of animal life, or the creative power of animals, we may likewise conclude, from the foregoing experiment, that all the argillaceous earth which we find on the surface of the globe is likewise the production of animal life; for if one animal has the power of forming one kind of earth, why should not another animal have the power of forming a different sort. It now remains to shew why clay is so often free from a mixture of calcareous earth, and which animals are so apt to generate in common with clay. I do not say that the fresh-water snail is the only animal that has the power of generating clay, but that it is generated by many other animals which experiments have not yet reached; for otherwise, clay would always be found mixed with calcareous earth. Yet this will not hold good when we consider that calcareous earth is soluble in water, and clay is not; for the streams of water soon dissolve the calcareous earth, and leave the clay pure. But if it has not been exposed to a stream of water, we find it mixed with the exuviæ of animals, and in that state

* See page 11.

ſtate it is called marle. This appears to me to be the moſt probable account of the origin of clay or argillaceous earth.—That it is formed by the creative powers of animals as well as calcareous earth.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 36.

MONTROSE. The extent of the parish is 3 miles from north to ſouth, and 2½ from eaſt to weſt; the number of inhabitants is 6200. The general appearance is flat, but it riſes gradually to the north, terminating in the hills of Montroſe, from which there is a very extenſive and delightful proſpect. It has the advantage of two conſiderable rivers, the North and South Eſk; over the former, the North Eſk, a very fine bridge was built in 1775, conſiſting of 7 arches. The ſoil in the low parts is light, but productive. There are about 3080 acres in the pariſh, which, at a medium, rent at 30s. per annum. The town is pleaſantly ſituated on a gentle eminence, in a peninſula, formed by a fine baſon, of the river South Eſk, and the German Ocean. The port of Montroſe has 103 ſhips (5850 tons burden) belonging to it. The principal manufacture is oſnaburgs, tail cloth, and coarſe linen. There is a conſiderable fiſhing on the coaſt, and they have alſo 3 ſhips employed in the whale fiſhing; upon the whole, Montroſe may be conſidered as one of the firſt provincial towns for its ſize in the iſland.

ESSIE extends from north to ſouth 5, and from eaſt to weſt 2 miles, and contains about 500 inhabitants. The greater part of the ſurface is light loam, the reſt takes in a corner of the Grampian hills.

MENMUIR is about 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, containing 500 inhabitants. The ſurface is in general flat, except the northern diviſion, which is hilly, and covered with heath. The pariſh is remarkable from the fortreſs on the top of the hill Caterthun, ſuppoſed to have been a Daniſh camp. Pennant thought it worthy of a fine drawing. The pariſh is watered by the river Cruick. The chief employment is agriculture and ſpinning of linen yarn.

EDZELL is a ſort of peninſula, formed by two branches of the North Eſk; it alſo ſtretches up the Eaſt water a conſiderable way. The number of its inhabitants is nearly 970. The whole belongs to Hon. W. Maule, and Sir A. Ramſay Irvine. The caſtle of Edzell is one of the moſt magnificent ruins any where to be met with. In ſeveral places Druidical temples are alſo pointed out.

LOCHLEE, ſituated in the north corner of the county, is 12 miles long, and where broadeſt 8, it contains upwards of 600 inhabitants. The whole is hilly, part of the Grampians, having an opening on the eaſt, through which the North Eſk runs. The appearance is bleak and diſguſting, ſteep rocky mountains covered with heath. The rental of the whole does not amount to 400l. per annum.

CARESTON is an oblong ſquare, 3 miles long, and 1 broad. The appearance is beautiful; it lies with a gentle ſlop from north to ſouth, without any interruption; and the ſoil is generally deep and fertile. It is watered by the South Eſk and Norin. All ſorts of timber thrive remarkably well here. The number of inhabitants is about 260.

FERNELL is about 3 miles long and 2 broad, containing 620 inhabitants. It is ſituated in the middle of a ſtrath, which extends to Montroſe, and is generally low. The ſoil is partly clay and partly loam, is fertile, and carries all ſorts of crops. It is watered by the Eſk, which abounds in ſalmon and trout. Not far from the church ſtands an old caſtle, once a reſidence of the family of Airly.

CRAIG

CRAIG is between 5 and 6 miles long, and 2 broad, and contains about 1320 inhabitants. The ground riſes conſiderably on the ſouth and weſt, but is almoſt all arable, and produces excellent crops. There is a conſiderable fiſhery of white fiſh of various kinds on this coaſt, beſides ſalmon in the river Eſk. The celebrated Biſhop Leighton is deſcended from the family of Uſon in this pariſh. The improvements in agriculture which have been carried on in this quarter, have been chiefly indebted to a lime rock in this pariſh.

ESSIE and NEVAY, theſe pariſhes extend from weſt to eaſt about 4, and from north to ſouth, 3 miles, and contain 630 inhabitants. They lie on the north declivity of the Sidla hills, and confirm the obſervation that the northern ſides of hills in Scotland are in general more fertile than the ſouthern. This, however, cannot be called a rich diſtrict; ſtanding about 100 feet above the ſea, it cannot enjoy many of the advantages of a more ſheltered expoſure. The beſt arable ground gives 20s. per acre. Specimens of ſilver ore were diſcovered in the ſouth eaſt part of this pariſh, ſome years ago, but no attempt has been made to work it. Veſtiges of encampments can be traced in different parts.

NEWTYLE is about 2 miles long and 1 in breadth, containing 600 inhabitants. On the ſouth are the Sidla hills, on the north it is flat, and is in general well cultivated. The tower built on the hill of Kinfurney, ſerves as a land mark, and it is ſeen at a great diſtance.

KIRRDEN is about 5 miles in length, and at the broadeſt 2, and contains about 730 inhabitants. The ſoil is barren, but the greater part is tolerably good. A conſiderable quantity of yarn is ſpun here for the weaving of oſnaburgs. The rivers of Finny and Lunan run through this pariſh.

GUTHRIE. This pariſh is very improperly divided into two parts, the one nearly 6 miles diſtant from the other. The whole contents are nearly 2700 acres, whereof about 2000 are arable, renting on an average at 15s. per acre the ſouth diſtrict, and 10s. the north diſtrict, the whole producing about 1000l. per annum. From the top of the hill of Guthrie, which is 500 feet above the level of the ſea: the north part ſlopes gently to the eaſt. The caſtle of Guthrie, which is ſtill pretty entire, denotes the grandeur of that ancient family. On the moor the veſtiges of a Roman camp are diſtinctly traced.

KINNELL. This pariſh contains about 2500 acres, of which 2000 are arable, the reſt mair. The principal crops are oats and barley; turnips, potatoes, and clover, are alſo raiſed here. The number of the inhabitants is about 833.

ARBIRLOT is 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains about 1050 inhabitants. Though the general appearance be hilly, yet theſe are of no great height, and are all green to the top. The manufacture of flax is carried on to a conſiderable extent. The whole pariſh is the property of the Hon. W. Maule; it is watered by the river Elliot, whoſe banks exhibite many romantic and beautiful ſcenes, of which thoſe about the caſtle of Kelly are not the leaſt.

OATHLAW is 5 miles long and 2 broad, and contains 430 inhabitants. The general appearance is flat. On the ſouth ſtands the hills of Findhaver, above 1600 feet above the level of the ſea. On the top are the remains of a fort, one of thoſe which are generally called *vitrifyed forts*. The veſtiges of one or two camps are alſo very obſervable. The pariſh is watered by the river Eſk.

GLAMMIS is an extenſive pariſh, extending 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; the number of inhabitants 2040. The appearance of this pariſh is uncommonly rich and beautiful. It lies in the heart of the ex-

tra-

tenſive plain of Strathmore, ſituated at the foot of the Grampian mountains. The Sidla hills run along the ſouth ſide of it, the fields are regularly divided and fenced by hedge rows, and the large plantations of trees give the country here a rich and varied appearance. Beſides the river Dean, ſeveral ſmall rivulets water the pariſh. There are two obeliſks erected here, the one near the manſe, the other in a neighbouring field, in memory, as is ſuppoſed, of the murder of King Malcolm II. There are a variety of figures carved on them, repreſenting the ſhocking barbarity of the crime, and the fate of the murderers, who, miſſing their way, were all drowned in a neighbouring lake. About a mile from Glammis, ſtands another obeliſk, called St Orland's ſtone, having figures alſo rudely carved upon it. Deneon caſtle, on the top of a hill 2 miles from Glammis, has all the appearance of having once been a place of great ſtrength. The venerable ſtructure of Glammis caſtle, till the chief reſidence of the family of Strathmore, has long been famous. In this quarter there is fine grey ſlate, and about 20 years ago a lead mine was begun to be wrought near the village, but ſoon given up.

DUNICHEN, from eaſt to weſt, extends 4 miles, and from north to ſouth 3; the number of inhabitants is above 870. The ſurface is compoſed of hill and dale. Dunichen the higheſt hill is elevated about 720 feet above the level of the ſea. The arable ground produces grain of all kinds. The chief manufacture is coarſe linen. There is no coal, but marle is found in ſeveral of the lochs. George Dempſter of Dunichen, ſo well known, is the chief heritor of this pariſh.

TANNADICE is a very extenſive pariſh, meaſuring from eaſt to weſt 12, and from north to ſouth 8 miles, where broadeſt, and contains about 1500 inhabitants. The greater part is hilly and mountainous. The banks of the river Eſk, which runs through the pariſh, are light and fertile, and preſent many beautiful and romantic ſcenes. At the *golden craig* and the *devil's hollow*, there ſeems to be appearances of metallic veins, but no inveſtigation by a perſon of ſkill ſeems to have been made.

MUIRHOUSE or MURROES. Is a ſmall pariſh containing 460 inhabitants. It has been conſiderably improved within theſe 30 years, the new turnpike road from Dundee to Brechin goes through it.

LUNDIE and FOULIS were united in 1618, though Foulis lies in Perthſhire, and they ſtill in a manner continue diſtinct pariſhes. LUNDIE is the largeſt, is of a circular form, comprehending about 3250 acres, 2000 of which are arable. On the north and weſt it is ſurrounded with the Sidla hills; the ſoil is pretty flat and tolerably productive. There are 4 lakes here, all of which abound in marle. The number of inhabitants is 350. The greateſt extent of FOULIS is 4, and medium breadth 1 mile: the number of inhabitants is about 320. Excepting one hill called the Black Law, the ſurface is flat, with an eaſy ſlope to the ſouth. The whole is incloſed and well cultivated. The whole is the property of Sir William Murray of Auchtertyre, and yields above 1000l. per annum.

AUCHTERHOUSE lies about 7 miles weſt from Dundee, and comprehends about 420 acres, which yield 2000l. per annum. The number of inhabitants is 600. Lying on the ſouth declivity of the Sidla hills, the general aſpect is pretty good, but the ſoil is rather thin and poor. It abounds with free ſtone, marle and moſs. The agricultural exertions of Captain Laird of Strathmartine, have added much to the value and appearance of this part of the country.

(*To be continued.*)

EX-

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY THE LORD BISHOP OF LANDAFF.

My Fellow Countrymen,

"The ſentiments which I ſhall, in this addreſs, take the liberty of ſtating to you on ſome intereſting points will, I hope, meet with your candid attention; if not from their worth, from the conſideration that they are the ſentiments of an independent man. I am neither the friend nor enemy of any party in the ſtate; and ſo far an impracticable man, that, on all public queſtions of importance, I will follow the dictates of my own individual judement. No favour which I could receive from this, or from any adminiſtration, would induce me to ſupport meaſures I diſliked; nor will any neglect I may experience impel me to oppoſe meaſures which I approve.

A new ſyſtem of finance has this year been introduced; and I fairly own it has my approbation as far as it goes. It has given great diſcontent to many; but it has given none to me. I lament, as every man muſt do, the neceſſity of impoſing ſo heavy a burden on the community; and, with a family of eight children, I ſhall feel its preſſure as much as moſt men: But I am ſo far from cenſuring the miniſter for having done ſo much, that I ſincerely wiſh he had done a great deal more. In the preſent ſituation of Great Britain, and of Europe, palliatives are of no uſe, half meaſures cannot ſave us. Inſtead of calling for a tenth of a man's income, I wiſh the miniſter had called for a tenth, or for ſuch other portion of every man's whole property, as would have enabled him not merely to make a temporary proviſion for the war, but to have paid off, in a few years, the whole, or the greateſt part of the national debt.

A million a-year has been wiſely ſet apart for the reduction of the debt; and had we continued at peace, its operation would be beneficially felt in a few years: But, in our preſent circumſtances, and with an expectation of the recurrency of war at ſhort periods, it is but one, two, or three millions a year, that can preſerve us from bankruptcy. We had better ſtruggle to effect the extinction of the debt in five years than in fifty, though our exertions during the ſhorter period ſhould be proportionably greater.

A nation is but a collection of individuals, united into one body for mutual benefit; and a national debt is a debt belonging to every individual, in proportion to the property he poſſeſſes; and every individual may be juſtly called upon for his quota towards the liquidation of it. No man, relatively ſpeaking, will be either richer or poorer by this payment being generally made, for riches and poverty are relative terms: And when all the members of a community are proportionably reduced, the relation between the individuals, as to the *quantum* of each man's property remaining unaltered, the individuals themſelves will feel no elevation or depreſſion in the ſcale of ſociety. When all the foundations of a great building ſink uniformly, the ſymmetry of the parts is not injured; the preſſure on each member remains as it was—no rupture is made: The building will not be ſo lofty, but it may ſtand on a better bottom. It does not require an oracle to inform us (though an oracle has ſaid it), that riches have been the ruin of every country; they baniſh the ſimplicity of manners, they corrupt the morals of a people, and they invite invaders. If we pay the national debt, we may not live quite ſo luxuriouſly as we have done; but this change will be no detriment either to our virtue as men, or to our ſafety as members of ſociety.

I conſider the property of men united in ſociety, ſo far to belong to the ſtate, that any portion of it may be juſtly called for by the Legiſlature, for the promotion of the common good; and it is then moſt equitably called for, when all individuals, poſſeſſing property, contribute in proportion to their poſſeſſions. This is a principle ſo obviouſly juſt, that it is attended to as much as poſſible in every ſcheme of finance; and it would be the univerſal rule of taxation in every country, could the property of individuals be exactly aſcertained. Much objection is made to the obliging men to diſcover the amount of their property; but I have never heard a ſufficient reaſon in ſup-

port of the objection. I can see a reason why merchants, tradesmen, and money-jobbers, who deal in large speculations on credit, and without an adequate capital, should be unwilling to disclose their property; but I do not so clearly see what mischief would arise to the community if they were obliged to do it.

The value of every man's landed property is easily known; the value of his monied property in the funds is known; and his monied property in mortgages and bonds might as easily be known, if an act of Parliament was passed, rendering no mortgage or bond legal which was not registered. The greatest difficulty would be in ascertaining the stock in trade: But a jury of neighbours, co-operating with the probity of merchants and manufacturers, and that regard for character which generally distinguishes men in business, would settle that point.

I have lately conversed with a variety of men, in different stations, and in different parts of the kingdom, and have scarcely met with one among the landed gentry, and with none among the manufacturers, tradesmen, farmers, and artificers of the country, who has not declared, that he had much rather pay his portion of the principal of the national debt, than be harassed with the taxes destined for the payment of the interest of it. This is true patriotism, and good sense; and were we, in our present circumstances, to discharge the whole, or the greatest part of the national debt, all Europe would admire our magnanimity; and France herself would tremble at the idea of subjugating so high-spirited a people.

The minister, I am persuaded, is too enlightened not to have considered this subject; and objections might have occurred to him, which have not occurred to me. I have ventured to state it for general consideration: that it may not be quite new, if we should at length be compelled to have recourse to such an expedient. There would be some difficulty in ascertaining every man's property; but where there is a willing mind to remove difficulties, they are seldom insurmountable. The modifications which the bill for increasing the assessed taxes has undergone, are numerous, and in general judicious; and are a proof that the most perplexing difficulties yield to impartial and deliberative wisdom.

One modification has not been noticed; at least I have not seen it stated in so clear a manner as it might be stated; and I will mention it, as not undeserving attention, if the business should ever be resumed in another form. Permanent income arises either from the rent of land, or from the interest of money, or from an annuity. The annuitants are very numerous in the kingdom. Possessors of entailed estates, widows with jointures, the bishops and clergy, the judges, and possessors of patent places during life, the officers of the army and navy, and many others, under different denominations, support themselves upon property terminating with their lives. The lives of possessors of annuities may, taking the old and the young together, be worth twelve years purchase. An annuitant then, who has an income of 100*l.* and no other property, is worth 1200*l.* so that in paying a tenth of this income, he pays an hundred and twentieth part of his whole property. A person possessed of an income of 100*l.* arising from a property of 2000*l.* let out at an interest of 5*l.* per cent. in paying a tenth of this income, pays a two hundredth part of his property. A person possessing an income of 100*l.* arising from land, in paying a tenth of this income, pays (estimating land at thirty years purchase,) a three hundredth part of his property. Men under these different descriptions pay equally, though their properties are unequal in the proportion of six, ten, and fifteen.

Much objection also has, on all hands, been made to the touching of the funds by taxation; but I own that I do not see any sufficient reason why property in the funds may not be as justly, as any other property, subject to the disposal of the Legislature. I make this observation with perfect impartiality; for a considerable part of the little property I possess is in the funds. Parliament has pledged the nation to the payment of the interest of the money which has been borrowed, till the principal is paid off; but when the debt is become so great, that the rental of the kingdom will scarcely pay

pay the intereſt of it, I do not ſee any breach of contract, any want of equity, in the Legiſlature of the country ſaying to the public creditor, "The poſſeſſors of land are giving up a tenth or a twentieth part of all they are worth for the public ſervice; the poſſeſſors of houſes, of ſtock in trade, of mortgages and bonds, are doing the ſame; what reaſon can be given why you ſhould be exempted? You plead the faith of Parliament. Be it ſo! Parliament preſerves its faith with you; for if Parliament ſhould with one hand pay you your principal, it might lay hold of it with the other, and make you as liable as other men, poſſeſſing money, to pay your proportion; and does it not come to the ſame thing, whether your whole principal is paid, and a portion of it is taken back again, or whether your principal is diminiſhed by that portion, and you receive the ſtipulated intereſt till the remainder is diſcharged?"

Frederick II. in ſpeaking of France, about twenty years ago, obſerved, that there were three things which hindered France from reaſſuming that aſcendancy in the affairs of Europe, which ſhe had poſſeſſed from the time of Henry IV.—the enormity of her debt—exhauſted reſources—and taxes multiplied in an exceſſive manner. The two laſt are the offſpring of the firſt; but the Monarch's obſervation is applicable to every other nation, under the ſame circumſtances, and to ourſelves as well as to others. If we pay our debt by judicious inſtalments, we ſhall neither run the riſk of the government being broken up as it was in France, by the diſcontents of the people, and an inability to go on; nor ſhall we cripple our commerce by the high price of labour and proviſions; nor ſhall we be depopulated by emigrations to America or France; but we ſhall preſerve the importance we poſſeſs in Europe, and renovate the ſtrength and vigour of the body politic.

But I will not detain you longer on this point: There is another, of great importance, to which I wiſh to turn your attention.

Whatever doubts I formerly entertained, or (notwithſtanding all I have read or heard on the ſubject,) may ſtill entertain, either on the juſtice or the neceſſity of commencing this war in which we are engaged, I entertain none on the preſent neceſſity of continuing it. Under whatever circumſtances the war was begun, it is now become juſt: ſince the enemy has refuſed to treat on equitable terms for peace. Under whatever circumſtances of expediency or inexpediency the war was commenced, its continuance is now become neceſſary; for what neceſſity can be greater than that which ariſes from the enemy having threatened us with deſtruction as a nation?

Here I may, probably, be told, that allowing the war to be juſt, it is ſtill not neceſſary, but perfectly inexpedient. I may have it rung in my ears, that the French are an overmatch for us; that it is better to ſubmit at once to the moſt ignominious terms of peace, than to ſee another *Berenus* weighing out the bullion of the Bank, and inſulting the miſery of the nation with a "Woe to the vanquiſhed." I admit the concluſion of the alternative to be juſt, but I do not admit the truth of the principle from which it is derived—I do not admit that the French are an over-match for us.

I am far enough from affecting knowledge in military matters; but every man knows that men and money are the ſinews of war, and that victory in the field is atchieved by the valour of troops and the ſkill of commanders. Now in which of theſe four particulars is France our ſuperior? You will anſwer at once, ſhe is ſuperior in the number of men. The population, I know, of the two countries has been generally eſtimated in the proportion of three to one; but though this ſhould be admitted to have been the true proportion of the population, and of the men capable of bearing arms in the beginning of the war, I think it is not the true proportion at preſent. Both countries have loſt great numbers; but France, inſtead of loſing three times, has, I apprehend, loſt above ten times as many men as we have done; ſo that the proportion of men capable of bearing arms remaining in France, compared with what Great Britain can furniſh, does not, I am perſuaded, exceed that of two to one. And, were there even a bridge over the Channel, France durſt not make an incurſion with half her numbers. She knows how ready her neighbours would be to revenge the injuries they have ſuſtained—how ready

her own citizens would be to regain the bleſſings they have loſt, could they once ſee all her forces occupied in a diſtant country. France, I repeat it, were there even a bridge from Calais to Dover, could not ſend into the field as many men as we could oppoſe againſt her.

But, it may be urged, all the men in France are ſoldiers—No; ſome are left to till the ground, ſome to ſuſtain the languors of her commerce, ſome to perish in priſon, deploring the miſery of their country.—So many, I acknowledge, are become ſoldiers in France, that we muſt, in a great degree, imitate her example. Every man who can be ſpared from the agriculture, the manufactures, and the commerce of the country, muſt become a ſoldier, if we mean to face the enemy in a proper manner—if empire or ſervitude are to be fairly fought for.

As to money, I need not enter into any comparative diſcuſſion on that head. France has no means within herſelf of providing for her armies—ſhe intends to feed them into this country, either that ſhe may pay them, as ſhe has done in Italy, by plunder, or, in the true ſpirit of deſpair, cancel her debts, by ſacrificing the perſons of her ſoldiers.

With reſpect to the valour of the French troops I have nothing to object. I know it is a favourite opinion with many, that the French are now what their anceſtors were in the time of Cæſar, "that in the *firſt* onſet they are more than men, but in the *ſecond* leſs than women." But it appears to me, I muſt confeſs, that in this war the French have ſuſtained *many* onſets.—Praiſe is due to the gallantry even of an enemy. But if I were aſked, whether an equal number of Engliſhmen would beat theſe conquerors of Italy? I would anſwer, as an Engliſh Ambaſſador anſwered a King of Pruſſia, when, at a review of his forces, he aſked the Ambaſſador, "Whether he thought that an equal number of Engliſhmen could beat his Pruſſians?" "I cannot tell (replied the Ambaſſador), whether an equal number would beat them; but I am certain half the number would try."—I have the firmeſt confidence, that fifty thouſand Engliſhmen, fighting for their wives and children, for their liberty and property, as individuals, for the independence and conſtitution of their country, would, without heſitation, attack an hundred thouſand Frenchmen.

As to the relative ſkill of the Commanders, it would ill become me to give any opinion upon that point. If I were to admit that the French Generals are not inferior to our own in martial ability, yet, in the local knowledge of the country, and in the correctneſs and fidelity of the information they will receive, ours will certainly have the advantage.

But if the French are not our ſuperiors, either in men or money, or the valour of their ſoldiers, or the ſkill of their Commanders, what have we to apprehend, ſhould we be forced to fight them on our own ground? A thouſand evils, no doubt, attend a country becoming the ſeat of war, to which we are ſtrangers, and to which, through the good Providence of God, and the energy of our navy, we ſhall long, I truſt, continue ſtrangers. But ſhould the matter happen otherwiſe—ſhould the enemy, by an untoward accident, land their forces, I ſee no reaſon why we ſhould deſpair of our country, if we are only faithful to ourſelves; if, forgetting all party animoſity, we ſtand collected as one man againſt them.

Many honeſt men, I am ſenſible, have been alarmed into the belief, that, were the French to invade this country, they would be joined by great numbers of diſcontented men. This is not my opinion. That they would be joined by a few of the worſt men in the country, by thieves and robbers, and outcaſts of ſociety, is probable enough; but that any individual poſſeſſing either property or character—that any reſpectable body of men, would ſo far indulge their diſcontents, as to ruin their country and themſelves in gratifying their reſentment, is what nothing but experience can convince me of."

The Right Reverend Author, after reviewing with a very conciliatory ſtyle, the ſtate of parties in Great Britain, and offering ſome excellent obſervations on the conduct of France, next turns his attention to the attacks which have been made on religion by thoſe who are anxious, through its ſides, to wound the State.—He adds,

"There ſtill remains another ſubject which I am moſt anxious to recommend to

to your ſerious conſideration—the attempts of bad men to rob you of your religion.

It is now ſomewhat more than ſeventy years ſince certain men, who eſteemed themſelves philoſophers, and who, unqueſtionably, were men of talents, began, in different parts of the continent, and eſpecially in France and Germany, to attack the Chriſtian religion. The deſign has been carried on by them and others, under various denominations, from that time to the preſent hour. In order to accompliſh their end, they have publiſhed an infinity of books, ſome of them diſtinguiſhed by wit and ridicule, unbecoming the vaſt importance of the ſubject, and all ſtuffed with falſe quotations, and ignorant, or deſigned, miſrepreſentations of Scripture, or filled with objections againſt human corruptions of faith, and to which Chriſtianity cannot be accountable.

A ſimilar attempt, I have reaſon to believe, has for ſome years been carrying on amongſt ourſelves, and by the ſame means. Irreligious pamphlets have been circulated with great induſtry, ſold at a ſmall price, or given away to the loweſt of the people, in every great town in the kingdom. The profane ſtyle of theſe pamphlets is ſuited to the taſte of the wicked, and the confident aſſertions which they contain, are well calculated to impoſe on the underſtanding of the unlearned; and it is among the wicked and the ignorant that the enemies of religion and government are endeavouring to propagate their tenets.

It is here ſuppoſed that the enemies of religion are alſo the enemies of government; but this muſt be underſtood with ſome reſtriction. There are, it may be ſaid, many Deiſts in this country, who are ſenſible of the advantages of a regular government, and who would be as unwilling as the moſt orthodox believers in the kingdom, that our own ſhould be overturned—This may be true—but it is true alſo, that they who wiſh to overthrow the government, are not only, generally ſpeaking, unbelievers themſelves, but that they found their hopes of ſucceſs in the infidelity of the common people. They are ſenſible that no government can long ſubſiſt, if the bulk of the people have no reverence for a Supreme Being, no fear of perjury, no apprehenſion of futurity, no check from conſcience; and foreſeeing the rapine, devaſtation, and bloodſhed, which uſually attend the laſt convulſions of a ſtate ſtruggling for its political exiſtence, they wiſh to prepare proper actors for this dreadful cataſtrophe, by brutalizing mankind; for it is by religion more than any other principle of human nature, that men are diſtinguiſhed from brutes."

The concluſion of this addreſs is too manly and too bold, to be omitted.

"I am not altogether inſenſible of the danger I may have incurred (ſhould matters come to extremity), by thus publicly addreſſing my countrymen. I might have concealed my ſentiments, and waited in retirement, till the ſtruggle had been over, and the iſſue known; but I ſhall do ſafety accompanied with diſhonour. When Hannibal is at the gates, who but a poltroon would liſten to the timid councils of neutrality, or attempt to ſcreen himſelf from the calamity coming on his country, by ſkulking as a vagabond amid the mountains of Wales or of Weſtmorland? I am ready, and I am perſuaded that I entertain a juſt confidence in ſaying, that hundreds of thouſands of loyal and honeſt men are as ready as I am, to hazard every thing in defence of the country.

I pray God to influence the hearts of both ſides to good will, moderation, and peace: To grant to our enemy grace to return to a due ſenſe of piety and a belief in uncorrupted Chriſtianity; and to impreſs our own minds with a ſerious ſenſe of the neceſſity of ſo repenting of our ſins, and ſo reforming our lives, as to enable us to hope for His protection againſt all enemies, foreign and domeſtic."

A CHRISTMAS TALE.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 40.

Part the Second.

THE noble Adelfrid was, in the former part of this narrative, left in the act of uſing his endeavours to repreſs thoſe emotions which the events that were the ſubject of it had excited. Theſe exertions would have taxed the authority of the Baron to the utmoſt, had

had not the curioſity of the company in ſome degree coincided with them, and induced them to ſuſpend conjecture upon the circumſtances that had occurred, in the hope of arriving at certainty.

When by theſe means ſilence was obtained, Edgar Atheling advancing, ſaid,

"Surrounded as the illuſtrious Adelfrid at this moment is by his confidential knights, by men no leſs famous for their virtue than their valour; by the ancient, the hereditary friends of a family that once in this diſtrict exerciſed the rights of ſovereignty; I ought rather to apologize for having introduced this Nobleman under a borrowed name, than aim at any farther concealment. There is a ſort of caution which in certain caſes is laudable, if not criminal. Of that, I confeſs myſelf guilty; and for which I entreat my Lord Adelfrid's pardon.

"Some circumſtances have lately occurred which ſhew that the ſituation of my friend is at preſent myſterious, therefore it becomes neceſſary to withdraw the veil that ſhrouds it from your ſight. Know then, moſt illuſtrious Baron and noble knights! that in this man you behold * Walter, that Walter, whoſe elevated birth and warlike actions ſo much endeared him to the late Scottiſh King Malcolm, that he promoted him to the office of High Steward, which I need not inform you is the ſecond in the kingdom.

"Like myſelf he fell under the diſpleaſure of the preſent tyrant Donald, who ſeized his caſtle, his wife, and child, whom we feared he had murdered. We were then at a diſtance ſo conſiderable as to render us unable either to aſſiſt our friends, or to reſcue from the barbarity of his myrmidons, our relatives.

"Self-preſervation, and the hope of being one day able to take ample vengeance upon Donald, induced us to fly from Scotland. We ſought the aſylum of your caſtle, Lord Adelfrid, and were received in it with that dignified hoſpitality for which your family has ever been diſtinguiſhed: yet ſtill, as we were upon the border of a country hoſtile to us, and as the malignity of Donald ſeemed to operate more powerfully againſt Walter, (whoſe character had, from his ſituation, long been public), than myſelf, who, although nearly allied to Malcolm, have for years lived in ſome degree of obſcurity. I adviſed him to change his name, in order the better to conceal his retreat, not only from this Monarch, but the Norman Lords of the Marches, who might perhaps, as a ſacrifice upon the altar of peace, have delivered him again into his hands."

"The prudence of your meaſure," returned Adelfrid, "diſarms me of any reſentment, if it were poſſible that I could have retained any, for the want of confidence which you have ſtated. The relative ſituation of both the unhappy countries of Scotland and of England, renders diſguiſe and even diſſimulation, however obnoxious to a noble and generous mind, in ſome degree neceſſary. This may ſerve as an apology to yourſelves, to me you have none to make; for I think that the greateſt misfortune that attends concealment, is ſuffered by thoſe who are obliged to reſort to it, of which this man (pointing to Target) is an inſtance; who has, I fear, in his aſſumed character of a Jeſter, been treated with that inſolent diſreſpect, which in any character it is impoſſible he ſhould merit; and who has, in the courſe of ſeveral years that he has lived in this caſtle, met with ſhameful rebukes, and been made a ſubject for that ſort of ribaldry and licentiouſneſs of ſpeech, which muſt have been in the higheſt degree irkſome and offenſive to a perſon of his courage and ſenſibility."

"Whatever ribaldry or diſreſpect I may have encountered in your family my Lord Adelfrid," ſaid Target, "they were counted by me: I ſtood in the midſt of your numerous viſitors and domeſtics as *a beaſt*, at which they were at liberty to level the ſhafts of their wit. I was by them conſidered as a fool, and my ſuppoſed imbecility of mind, that it ought to have made me an object of their compaſſion, only furniſhed food for their ridicule, and afforded to them a temporary triumph in the ſuperiority of their own intellectual faculties. Such a triumph, I fear my Lord, the wiſeſt of us all have not, on certain occaſions, failed to enjoy. This propenſity, however deſpicable and deplorable it may be,

* It may be *ſignificantly* neceſſary to hint, that this Walter was the ſon to Fleance, who was the ſon to Banquo, by Nefla daughter to Griffith ap Llewelin, Prince of North Wales. Shakeſpeare's Macbeth has made the ſtory of the latter generally known.

be, is an adjunct to human nature; therefore, as in my ſituation ſome diſguiſe was neceſſary, I could not have aſſumed one that would have afforded me more ample ſcope for obſervation.

"The cauſe that induced me to appear in a character ſo unworthy of myſelf, I will briefly relate."

"But firſt," ſaid Adelfrid, "inform us who you are?"

"Be that my taſk," returned Walter, who had by this time a little recovered. "He is, for I now well recollect him, the ſon of Modred!"

"What!" aſked the Baron, "Modred, the Earl of Cheſter, my ancient friend! who fell in the battle that gave to the Norman uſurper the title of Conqueror?"

"The ſame," replied Walter; "his name too is Modred."

"Good Heaven!" exclaimed Adelfrid, "have I treated the ſon of the man who firſt preſented me with a ſword, and taught me the uſe of arms, as a buffoon?"

"Is this the knight," ſaid Edgar, "whoſe perſon I have often wiſhed was as well known to me as his name and martial reputation?"

"I am indeed that Modred," he replied, "whoſe fame has been ſuſpended upon the pinions of calamity, and to whom even the Normans, when they had ſtripped him of all his poſſeſſions, were willing to allow all the reputation which attaches to an unſucceſsful warrior.

"My father, as the Baron has juſtly ſtated, fell in the battle of *Haſtings*, leaving to me, then at the age of eighteen, the care of my ſiſter Matilda, an infant. I need not, my Lords, diſplay to you the jealouſy and tyranny of William: you have all been materially injured by thoſe vices which pervaded his boſom; and indeed, it ſeems to have been a part of the ſyſtem of barbarous policy adopted by the Normans, to overturn every veſtige of the conſtitution of our anceſtors, and to extirpate the race of ancient nobility, in order to gratify their rapacious courtiers with their ample demeſnes.

"The Earldom of Cheſter was a prize too important to eſcape their attention. Its revenues were ſequeſtrated, and its title conferred upon an alien; and ſo much had the exertions of my father irritated the tyrant againſt me, that I, Prince Edgar! was forced to fly to Scotland with Matilda, and place her under the protection of Margaret your ſiſter, who had juſt then married Malcolm.

"Leaving her therefore in an aſylum ſo honourable and advantageous, and ſtimulated by hereditary hatred againſt the Normans, I returned to this country, where I endeavoured to collect the remainder of the adherents of the Houſe of Modred, and arm them in favour of you, Prince Edgar, whom I eſteemed the legal and apparent heir to the Crown.

"This kind of petty warfare continued during a long period, in the courſe of which my endeavours to ſtem the popular torrent were not only unſucceſsful, but perhaps rendered contemptible from the defection of my friends: I, almoſt alone, ſupported the cauſe I had eſpouſed. This oppoſition inflamed the Monarch's fury to ſuch a degree againſt me, that he ſet an immenſe reward upon my head.

"I was therefore forced to wander about in various diſguiſes, by which means I had at laſt the good fortune to eſcape again into Scotland.

"Matilda, my ſiſter, was now arrived at the age of ſixteen; and my Lord Edgar will recollect, although he was not at that time in the country, that ſhe was the favourite, the friend, the companion, of her nameſake Matilda, his niece.

"Soon after this period the King beſtowed her in marriage upon my illuſtrious friend here, Walter, then High Steward of his kingdom.

"Although thus favoured by the Monarch, honoured, and employed, I ought to have been ſatisfied, yet ſtill my keen ſenſe of injuries, and reſtleſs diſpoſition, induced me to make another attempt to ſhake the Norman throne, which you all know is left firmly ſupported by the people under the preſent Sovereign, than it was under his father. That attempt was again unſucceſsful; I was purſued with ſtill greater avidity than before, and Malcolm was threatened, that if he ſuffered me to take refuge in his kingdom, all the Scottiſh priſoners in the poſſeſſion of the Normans ſhould be maſſacred.

"You ſee, my Lords, that there was not in either nation a place of ſhelter

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or aſylum for me in my real character: obliged, therefore, to aſſume a diſguiſe, I choſe that in which I have ſo lately appeared; and, after travelling over a conſiderable part of the country, was favourably received by Adelfrid, who retained me as an appendage to his fleet, or perhaps as an object of his charity, but who has been careful to reprieve thoſe illiberal ſcoffs to which my ſituation rendered me liable."

In theſe recital, and the events which intervened them, the whole of the evening, and greater part of the night were conſumed. The variety of paſſions which they had called into action, and emotions which they had undergone, required retirement and repoſe.

The next morning the company aſſembled in the chapel. Their devotion, which the Baron ſuffered no circumſtance to abridge, was offered to the ſhrine of the Holy Virgin, and their thanks for the preſervation of Matilda and her infant mingled with every aſpiration.

The feſtivity was alſo renewed, and the ſanctified period of this event was conſidered as a reaſon for additional celebration, in which ſplendour was united with hoſpitality and benevolence.

The third day after her eſcape, Matilda appeared at the chapel: ſhe wore the Scottiſh dreſs, conſiſting of a robe of plaid, thrown over a kirtle of white ſattin, a blue bonnet, ornamented by a plume of white feathers, adorned her head. Every eye was upon her, and every ſpectator was as much charmed with her elegance and beauty, as edified by her devotion. When ſhe had humbled herſelf before the throne of the Almighty, and in fervent prayer returned thanks for her deliverance, Walter led her into the hall. She was on the one ſide attended by Agatha, on the other by Bertha. Here ſhe was publicly introduced to Adelfrid, the Barons, the knights and ladies in their circle; when being placed upon an elevated ſeat, ſhe turned to the company, and holding one of the moſt lovely infants that the imagination can form an idea of in her arms, preſented it to them, ſaying,

"My noble, my magnanimous, my generous countrymen! let me, to you and to your ladies, no leſs conſpicuous for their ſenſibility than their beauty, on the parts of Walter my huſband, this infant, and myſelf, return general thanks for the intereſt which you have taken in our misfortunes, and for your exertions, to which I and this child owe our preſervation from a danger the moſt imminent, from a death almoſt certain! My particular acknowledgements I have already paid to the noble Adelfrid, the Baroncs, and all thoſe whoſe immediate attention brought them neareſt to me.

"Curioſity, when ſtimulated by a deſire to relieve objects in diſtreſs, is a laudable and virtuous property of the mind; but your minds are ſtill more elevated, for you have reflected the ſituation in which the laſh of a moment would have filled your humane exertions, without knowing to whom favour they were made! You have ſympathized in my ſorrow! You have been anxious for my recovery, without any other than that general information, that I and this little one were objects worthy of your compaſſion!

"Magnanimity and compaſſion are the virtues of my country! They are indigenous to the ſoil on which we now tread! They are impregnated with the air which we now breathe. From having experienced their influence, I glory in my relation to you! You have already, from Walter my huſband, heard for whom your magnanimity was exerted; who was the object of your compaſſion. It is now my duty to tell the cauſe that impelled me into a ſituation to receive the benefit of thoſe virtues.

"Married at an early period of life to the huſband not only of my monarch's, but of my own choice, and living, during the few years of the reign of Malcolm that ſucceeded our nuptials, a life of happineſs, I need not in ſtrong language delineate to you the melancholic reverie that enſued when the tyrant Donald aſcended the throne! I mean the political reverſe; for our domeſtic bliſs, ariſing from a coincidence of mind and ſentiments, was placed upon too firm a baſis to be ſhaken by any events, but ſuch as aroſe from the former.

"Donald, as you well know, is an uſurper: He has aſſumed the ſovereign authority in prejudice to the right of his nephews. Walter, a man of firm principle and unblemiſhed honour, attached to the family of the late mo-

narch,

narch, oppoſed this aſſumption. Need I tell you, that although his oppoſition was ſufficient to ſhake the throne of the uſurper, it was ultimately unſucceſsful.

"Obliged to fly, the tyrant determined to wreak his vengeance upon his property, his vaſſals, and laſtly upon his family!

"The ravages of fire and ſword pervaded his eſtates; his caſtles were dilapidated, and myſelf, with this infant, torn from our peaceful home, and with only two female attendants, who have ſince periſhed in the ſtorm, conveyed to a watch tower, which ſtands on a point of land, ſtretching into the ocean that lathes the ſea-beaten coaſt of Fife. I will not here attempt to irritate your feelings, by deſcribing the horror of our ſituation: a ſituation rendered ſtill more terrific by ſome private information which I received, that the tyrant having abandoned all hope of finding Walter, determined to ſatiate his eagerneſs of revenge upon his innocent wife and offspring.

"Too true was this information: aſſaſſins were appointed; but Providence interfered!—That God, whom I conſtantly ſupplicated, heard my prayers, and reſcued us from this danger by the very means that were taken to deſtroy us!—Edric, the man that was choſen to lead the aſſaſſinating band, had obligations, deep in their nature, to Walter; he had the generoſity to acknowledge them in that trying moment! He did more: he deceived the governor, procured a veſſel, and effected our eſcape!

"Would to Heaven that he had ſurvived to have received his reward; but he, alas! with three of his companions, was ſwallowed in that whirlpool, from which we have ſo recently been delivered!"

Here the lovely Matilda ceaſed: oppreſſed by her ſenſibility, ſhe was obliged to give way to a flower of tears. Agatha received the child from her, and preſented him to the knights and ladies; and, as they preſſed forward, the young Baroneſs, proud of her ſituation, offered the ſmiling cherub to their embraces.

Walter next received the compliments of the company; but Morcard was no where to be found; his misfortunes had rendered it neceſſary for him to ſeek another aſylum.

This was the only damp to the univerſal joy that pervaded the caſtle of Adelfrid; who, not merely impreſſed with thoſe general ſentiments of gratitude and love which the ſeaſon inſpired, but with particular acknowledgments to the Supreme Being, for having made himſelf and his family in ſome degree inſtrumental in the preſervation of perſons ſo elevated and ſo worthy, gave the reins to the benevolence of his diſpoſition. The ancient Saxon hoſpitality and beneficence were conſpicuous in every part of his demeſnes. His knights adopted the example ſet them by their Lord. The twelve days were a period by much too circumſcribed for the feſtivity which theſe events excited: a feſtivity which was founded upon the baſis of ſenſe and virtue; for the viſits of Adelfrid, accompanied by Edgar Atheling and Walter, to his various eſtates, made a part of it; where the Baron had ocular demonſtration of the ſituation of his vaſſals, and by a well-timed encouragement, gifts, and indulgencies, rendered them in every reſpect the objects of the envy of their neighbours, whether Norman or Scotch.

Theſe tranſactions were too public to eſcape the notice of William; he had early intimation of them, and had indeed taken ſtrong meaſures to have repreſſed the popularity which he ſaw with concern, in ſpite of his private oppoſition, Adelfrid, Edgar, and the Saxons, were acquiring.

The arrow of an attendant fruſtrated the vengeance of the Monarch! Henry the Firſt, by indirect means, aſcended the throne. Forced by the inſtability of his ſituation to make conceſſions to the people, he inſtantly proclaimed a pardon for Morcard; Edgar Atheling was received into favour; Walter and Matilda were invited to Court, whither an unſucceſsful attempt was made to attract Adelfrid.

In this ſituation Matilda, having acceſs to the King, frequently mentioned to him the beauty and accompliſhments of the friend and companion of her youth, Matilda, the daughter of Malcolm. Stimulated by her repreſentation, he propoſed a treaty that ended in a marriage, which not only reſtored theſe two friends to each other, but the Saxon line to this country.

Upon the abdication of Donald, Walter and Matilda returned to Scotland;

where, after a ſeries of happy years, they cloſed their lives in peace: and the memory of the important event which hath been in theſe pages recorded, was impreſſed upon the public mind, and became a traditional theme, by the circumſtance that the child ſo providentially preſerved, aſſumed the name of Stuart from the office of his father, and was the founder of a royal family, equally celebrated for their virtues, their talents, and their misfortunes.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Antient Metaphyſics. Vol. V. Containing the Hiſtory of Man, in his Civilized State. 4to. 15s. Boards. *Cadell jun. and Davies.*

THIS addition to the labours of the venerable and learned Lord Monboddo, whoſe perſeverance and ſingularity are ſo eminently conſpicuous, conſiſts chiefly of repetitions from the four volumes which preceded it, and may be regarded as a ſynopſis of his Lordſhip's moſt extraordinary opinions. While other writers dwell with complacence on the various improvements of ſociety, and delight to expatiate on the liberal and enlightened ſpirits of modern Europe, Lord Monboddo ſees nothing in all this *falſe* and *flattering* delineation but a diſguiſed portraiture of the moſt deplorable degeneracy; a degeneracy accelerating in its progreſs from age to age, and which muſt ſpeedily terminate in the total extinction of the human race. According to his Lordſhip the Britiſh nation is not only degenerating and depopulating at home, but it is the cauſe of degeneracy and depopulation in thoſe remote regions of the world in which it has acquired an aſcendency.

Among the cauſes producing this continual degradation of the ſpecies, the author conſiders *money* as one of the principal; "money" being the cruel thing that "ſociety has added to man's natural ſtate."

We ſhall give a ſpecimen of what his Lordſhip ſays upon the evil effects of too much money in England, in illuſtration of his general poſition.

"As there is more wealth, I believe, in England than in any other country of Europe, ſo there are there, to be ſeen more bad effects of wealth than any where elſe; for there are, in England, more crimes and vices, more diſeaſes and more indigence, than in any other nation now exiſting, or, I believe, that ever did exiſt. As to crimes, they abound ſo much, that our jails cannot hold our convicts; and we are obliged to ſend out colonies, ſuch as no nation ever ſent out before, to a very diſtant country, till of late quite unknown; to which they are tranſported at a great expence, and maintained, when there, at a ſtill greater.—Now, their crimes are almoſt all the effects of wealth. For the people of England I hold to be of as good natural diſpoſitions as any people in the world. They are by nature kind and benevolent; nor is there any people now exiſting ſo benevolent, or that beſtows ſo much in public or private charity. But wealth, which, as I have ſhewn, naturally produces indigence, makes them ſteal, rob, and ſometimes, though very rarely, murder; alſo forge, and, in carrying on commerce, cheat and practiſe every kind of fraud; to expreſs one of which we have been obliged to invent a word, and call it *ſwindling*. In other nations men commit crimes in the heat of paſſion, or from motives of jealouſy and revenge; but, in England, it is indigence that produces almoſt all the crimes.—As to vices, they are the natural effects of wealth in all countries; and, as there is more wealth in England than in other countries, I believe there is likewiſe more vice. Diſeaſes alſo are the natural effects of wealth in every country; and, therefore there are likewiſe, in England, more diſeaſes, and particularly that moſt dreadful diſeaſe *conſumption*, of which more die than of any other two diſeaſes; and as it is children, or perſons under age, who commonly die of it, it muſt be produced by the diſeaſes or weakneſs of the parents. Now, I ſhould be glad to know, whether crimes and vices, diſeaſes and indigence, be not one or other of them, and much more

more altogether, the fource of the misery of every nation?

"There is one obfervation more that I will make upon the love of money. It is a paffion which may be faid to comprehend every other, as it furnifhes the materials for gratifying not only our fenfual appetites, but our vanity, and our taffe for every thing we think beautiful or fine; alfo our ambition, particularly in Britain, where money makes a man very eminent in the ftate and government of the country. It is, therefore, a moft comprehenfive paffion: But it excludes what I think our greateft happinefs in this life; and that is the pleafure of loving and being beloved; for a man, who is poffeffed by this paffion, has neither love nor friendfhip for any man. Now, a man, who loves no man, can be beloved by no man, not even by his neareft relations; for, as Horace fays, addreffing himfelf to the man of money,

Non uxor falvum et vult non filius; omnes
Vicini oderunt, noti, pueri atque puellae.
Miraris, cum tu argento poft omnia ponas,
Si nemo praeftet, quem non mercaris, amorem. LIB. I. SAT. I.

"This paffion, in Britain, is as univerfal as it is comprehenfive, money being the purfuit, not only of almoft every private man, but of the public; for our legiflature, when it is affembled, is chiefly employed about money; and the principal bufinefs of our miniter is to contrive means how to get it, and how to lay it out. And this may be a reafon, why our Parliaments, and miniflers, give fo little attention to the three great articles of political fyftem, the health, the morals, and the numbers of the people.

"Before I quit this fubject, I muft return to the divifion I made of a wealthy people into two claffes, thofe who live in vanity, luxury, and indolence, and thofe who miniter to that vanity, luxury, and indolence. This divifion was not known among the Greeks of the heroic age: For there was no wealth among them; and their governors and rulers, as well as the reft of the people, lived upon the produce of land, which they cultivated themfelves, with the affiftance, no doubt, of fuch flaves as they could purchafe. The heroes, therefore, not only excelled in council and fight, but practifed the neceffary arts of life, fuch as agriculture. Accordingly, Ulyffes challenges Eurymachus, one of the courtiers, to mow or plow with him: And he tells Eumæus, that in fuch fervile works as making a fire, breaking wood for that purpofe, roafting meat, mixing and preparing wine, and ordering a table, he would contend with any perfon. For, it is to be obferved, that thofe Greek heroes employed the flaves they purchafed only in works without doors, fuch as cultivating the ground, and taking care of their cattle and fwine; and, accordingly, Eumæus was the fwine herd of Ulyffes. It does not, therefore, appear, that any of thofe heroes had any domeftic fervants, even when they went abroad and were engaged in the Trojan war. Accordingly, when Achilles entertained the ambaffadors of Agamemnon in his tent, it was his friend Patroclus who prepared fupper for them and mixed the wine: And even when they lived in the country upon their farms, it does not appear that they had any domeftic male fervants; but the whole work of the family was performed by their maids. Ulyffes, of whofe family we have a more particular account than of that of any other, had no lefs than 50 maids, who did all the bufinefs of his family; nor does it appear that he had any male fervants, except Eumæus his fwine herd, a goat herd, and a cow herd. And thus it happened, that, when the heroes went abroad, as they carried no domeftic fervant with them, neither male nor female, they were obliged to perform themfelves the moft fervile offices; fuch as making a fire and dreffing victuals. But, while they were at home, every thing of that kind was performed by females.—In the firft ages of the Roman ftate, when the citizens lived upon a few acres of land, their great men held the plough. Thus Cincinnatus was taken from the plough to be Dictator, when he complained that his farm would fuffer by his abfence.

"And thus it appears, that men, in the firft ages of fociety, before the ufe of money had got in among them, which it had not among the Greeks at the time of the Trojan war, lived in a more natural way, being nearer to the

natural ſtate, and conſequently were happier than men in the more advanced ages of ſociety. Of this I will ſay more afterwards; but, in the mean time, I think I have ſaid enough to ſhow the difference betwixt the minds of men in the natural ſtate, or even in the firſt ages of ſociety; and to prove, that the greateſt evil, of mind as well as of body, (for the body, as Epicurus ſays, ails only the preſent, whereas the mind not only ails the preſent but the paſt and future,) the conſequence is, that men are much more unhappy in civil ſociety than in the natural ſtate. And, I am now to inquire, What good is to be reaped from civil ſociety; and, whether ſome means might not be contrived to alleviate the ills which it produces? But this I intend to be the ſubject of the next book. I will only add, before I conclude this, that, by what I have ſaid of the love of money, I do not mean that a man ſhould not give a proper attention to money, ſo far as it is neceſſary for living decently and ſuitably to his rank, and for providing for his family, or enabling him to be charitable and beneficent, but that he ſhould not be wholly ingroſſed by the paſſion for money, ſo as to ſtudy nothing elſe but the gaining or ſaving of it."

In treating farther of the diſeaſes and depopulation of England, the following paſſage may amuſe the reader, as containing ſome miſture of truth with great exaggeration:

"There is another diſeaſe of children called the meaſles, which came from the Eaſt as well as the ſmall pox. Of this diſeaſe hardly any children died in my younger days, but now a conſiderable number. When, therefore, to thoſe exotic diſeaſes, I add thoſe of our own growth, I am afraid I do not exaggerate, when I ſay that the people of England are the moſt diſeaſed people, that are, or perhaps ever were, on the face of the earth.

"Nor ſhould we wonder at this, when we conſider their diet and manner of living. The Engliſh, both rich and poor, eat a great deal too much of animal food. Even at the tables of the great, one ſeldom ſees any vegetables, unleſs, perhaps, at the ſide-board, from whence they are very ſeldom called. Whereas in France, when I was there about thirty years ago, they had a whole ſervice of vegetables, which they called *entremets*. To dilute this groſs feeding, the better ſort drink wine and brandy; I mean port, of which the compoſition is five parts wine and one part brandy, as I was informed by a gentleman who had lived in Portugal ſeveral years, and dealt in the commodity. And to be convinced of the miſture of ſpirits in it, we need only throw a glaſs of it into the fire, and it will produce a flame. Among the ancients, the Scythians were reckoned barbarians, becauſe they drank wine without water. But what ſhall we ſay of men that drink wine and brandy without water, and ſometimes three bottles each man, (as I have heard) at a ſitting. The drink of the lower ſort of the people in England is porter; for no common man in England will drink either ſmall beer or water if he can afford porter: And not only do labouring men in England drink this beer in great quantities, but even thoſe who live the moſt ſedentary lives, ſuch as taylors in London, who will drink, ſitting croſs-legged all the day upon a board, ſix or ſeven pints of porter; and hence comes a conſumption of porter in London which is almoſt incredible. And when we join to this immoderate drinking of porter, their drinking ſo much of a worſe liquor ſtill, the moſt unnatural and moſt pernicious drink that can be imagined, I mean ſpirits, which are ſewed for ſix, ſo much that they produce a quick and violent flame, by which houſes and ſhips have been ſet on fire and conſumed. I think we may conclude, that the diet of the common people of England is more unwholeſome than the diet of any other commonalty in the world.

"I come now to ſpeak of the laſt thing I mentioned, upon which the population of a country depends, I mean the occupations of the people. In all nations, that have been long in a ſtate of civility, many things are wanted, as I have elſewhere obſerved, which are not known in the natural ſtate, or in the firſt ages of civility: And, for ſupplying thoſe artificial wants, many arts have been invented, ſome of them very prejudicial to the health of the people. All arts of this kind, that ever were practiſed in any country, are practiſed in England. Some of theſe may be ſaid to be neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs of ſociety; ſuch as mining or digging for minerals; and there is one

mineral

mineral, which is become abſolutely neceſſary in Britain; I mean coal for fewel, as we want wood ſufficient for burning and other purpoſes. Now the occupation of mining is certainly pernicious to health, for it makes men live under ground like moles, and breathe an air very different from the air of the open atmoſphere, and always more or leſs tainted with noxious mineral vapours. As to metals, after they are dug out of the mine, there is an operation performed upon them, which is called *ſmelting*; by which they are changed, by the operation of fire, from *ore* to *metal*, and ſo made fit for the uſes of life. This operation is ſtill more pernicious to health than the digging the ore out of the mine: And there is an iron work carried on in this country of Scotland, at Carron, in which, I have been told, the workmen there employed do not commonly live, while ſo employed, above five years.

"There is another manufacture by the operation of fire, and a very uſeful, as well as pleaſant, manufacture, I mean glaſs; which, being beſides many other uſeful purpoſes, gives us the benefit of enjoying the light and heat of the ſun, and, at the ſame time, defends us from wind, rain, and cold; a benefit which the antient Greeks and Romans did not enjoy, as they had not the uſe of glaſs windows. This manufacture is carried on in what is called *glaſs-houſes*; which muſt be exceedingly heated, and, therefore, are very unwholeſome to thoſe who work in them: And, in general, all the works, that are performed by fire, are hurtful to health, ſuch as gilding; and ſo is pin-making, as I am informed, becauſe in it a good deal of mercury is employed.

"But the occupations, that make the greateſt conſumption of men in in Britain, are our trade, and our manufactures which furniſh the materials by which we carry on our trade. Of theſe, and of the deſtruction of men by the colonies we are obliged to have in foreign countries, and in climates moſt deſtructive of our health, I have ſpoken in the beginning of chapter ſecond of the ſecond book of this volume. I will add here, upon the ſubject of manufactures, that there is one manufacture, come lately much into faſhion in England, which, I believe, is more ruinous to the ſpecies than any of the arts I have hitherto mentioned. It is the manufacture of cotton, in which children, from the age of ſix, are employed, and kept cloſe at work, under overſeers, by night as well as by day. I am told that there is a village near Ferry-bridge, where there are 400 children kept in this ſtate of confinement. Now, ſuppoſe children employed in this unnatural way, ſhould eſcape a ſudden death, they muſt of neceſſity, lay in the ſeeds of diſeaſe; and it is impoſſible, by the nature of things, that children, who ſhould be brought up in the open air, and allowed to play themſelves there, like the young of other animals, can ever come to be ſtrong and healthy men and women, when they are brought up and kept at work in a priſon.

"I will conclude what I have to ſay upon the occupations of the people of England with obſerving, that if, inſtead of manufactures, which are carried on in factories and great towns, where ſo many men are conſumed by vices and diſeaſes, the commodity we exported were corn, which is produced by agriculture, the moſt healthy of all occupations, we ſhould, at the ſame time that we improve the country, give health and ſtrength to the people, and numbers too, if the farms are not too large, and are cultivated by cottagers. About 50 or 60 years ago, as I am informed, we exported corn to the value of ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds; but now things are ſo much altered, that in England we do not produce corn ſufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants, as we may learn from the experience of the year in which I wrote this, viz. 1795; when there was a great ſcarcity in England, not by the badneſs of the crop, but by the war preventing the importation of grain, which is now uſually brought from Poland and other northern countries. In this year, 1796, when I am printing what I wrote in 1795, the ſcarcity of grain is ſo great, that it has been imported into England, not only from the northern countries of Europe but from Africa and America, and rice from the Eaſt Indies. I would therefore have our governors conſider whether we ſhould not, in our preſent ſituation, ſtudy

Quid faciat lætas ſegetes,——

rather than think of making conqueſts in the Weſt Indies, which are not only made, but kept even in time of peace

at

at an expence of men fuch as Britain cannot afford."

Three Memorials on French Affairs. Written in the Years 1791, 1792, and 1793. By the late Right Honourable Edmund Burke. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

IN our laft Number, page 450. we took fome notice of the two firft of thefe papers; the laft is entituled, "Remarks on the Policy of the Allies with refpect to France." The occafion and purpofes of this memorial are related in the following paffages of the editor's preface:

"After the firft fucceffes of 1793, Mr Burke was curforily informed, in a converfation with one of the King's miniflers, that they purpofed to iffue a declaration of the motives, objects, and end of the war. Sometime in the fubfequent autumn, he heard again of the fame deflgn. He doubted the prudence and expedlency of the meafure, efpecially at that time, juft after our retreat from Dunkirk. He fought, but was not able to obtain, a conference on the fubject.

"He had recourfe, therefore, to his pen. This was the origin of the third memorial. Accordingly, at the head of one of the copies found in his poffeffion, it was called, "Thoughts refpectfully fubmitted on the propofed Manifefto;" though it was endorfed with the prefent title. He had not, however, proceeded far before he learnt that the declaration was to be immediately iffued. He defired it might be delayed a fingle day, that he might have an opportunity of previoufly ftating his doubts; but was told that no alteration could be admitted, as the paper had been approved by the allied courts.

"The memorial, in confequence, lay for fome time unfinifhed. But fome agents of the Royalifts of Britanny and Poitou having about that period prevailed on Mr Burke to feond their reprefentations to Government with his influence; and the furrender of Toulon having made an opening in their favour, he refumed what he had laid afide, and completed it upon a more comprehenfive plan. It feems in its ftyle and fpirit to approach more nearly, than either of the other two memorials, to the animation and decifion of his own former publications. It begins by ftating the time to be that of calamity and defeat. When it proceeds to the main conflderation, it paints, with a firm but rapid pencil, the miferable fituation of France under the reign of Robefpierre and terror, the full effects of which Mr Burke confeffes himfelf not to have forefeen. The whole nation was divided into the oppreffors and the oppreffed. He then argues that the very fuccefs of the allies, on their own plan, would not reftore France to a condition fafe for herfelf and for Europe, and he ultimately ventures to give his own advice. Perhaps, if there is in it any paffage more efpecially deferving of attention than another, it is the noble ftrain of artful, but difcriminating juftice, tempered with enlightened mercy, which he recommends and enforces, in the event of the monarchy and ancient orders of the ftate being once more reftored in France. The memorial concludes with an emphatic proteft againft what he always conflidered as the great, fruitful fource of every miftarriage, the grot leading miftake, that of conducting the war, by precedent, as a common war againft a common enemy, for the ufual objects of ordinary appeals to arms, and fearching hiftory for leffons of civil prudence, to be derived from former revolutions, which refembled this portent of our times in nothing but the name."

This memorial is by far the moft animated of thofe that appear in the prefent collection. It is not eafy to give a complete diftonnected quotation from this author. The following, fpeaking of one of the French parties, is nervous:

"They are atheifts. This wretched opinion, by which they are poffeffed even to the height of fanaticism, leading them to exclude from their ideas of a commonwealth, the vital principle of the phyfical, the moral, and the political world, engages them in a thoufand abfurd contrivances, to fill up this dreadful void. Incapable of innoxious repofe, or honourable action, or wife fpeculation, in the lurking holes of a foreign land, into which (in a common ruin) they are driven to hide their heads amongft the innocent victims of their madnefs, they are, at this very hour, as bufy in the confection of the dirt-pyes of their imaginary conftitution,

tions, as if they had not been quite fresh from destroying, by their impious and desperate vagaries, the finest country upon earth."—

"Such men can serve no cause, for this plain reason—they have no cause at heart. They can at best work only as mere mercenaries. They have not been guilty of great crimes: but it is only because they have not energy of mind to rise to any height of wickedness. They are not hawks or kites; they are only miserable fowls, whose flight is not above their dunghill or henroost. But they tremble before the authors of these horrors. They admire them at a safe and respectful distance. There never was a mean and abject mind that did not admire an intrepid and dextrous villain. In the bottom of their hearts they believe such lordly miscreants to be the only men qualified for great affairs: if you set them to transact with such persons, they are instantly subdued. They dare not so much as look their antagonist in the face. They are made to be their subjects, not to be their arbiters or controllers.

"These men, to be sure, can look at atrocious acts without indignation, and can behold suffering virtue without sympathy. Therefore they are considered as sober dispassionate men. But they have their passions, though of another kind, and which are infinitely more likely to carry them out of the path of their duty. They are of a tame, timid, frigid, inert temper wherever the welfare of others is concerned. In such cases, as they have no motives to action, they never possess any real ability, and are totally destitute of all resource."

An appendix, containing some extracts from Vattel's Law of Nations, concludes this highly interesting publication.

A Third Letter to a Member of the Present Parliament, on the Proposals for Peace with the Regicide Directory of France. By the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke. 8vo. 3s. *Rivingtons.*

WE shall content ourselves with one extract from the last of them. After having endeavoured to shew that all ranks and classes of the people are prosperous in their station, and well able to support the burden of the war, the author observes:

"If then the real state of this nation is such as I have described, and I am only apprehensive, that you may think I have taken too much pains to exclude all doubt on this question; if no class is lessened in it's numbers, or in it's stock, or in it's conveniencies, or even it's luxuries; if they build as many habitations, and as elegant and as commodious as ever, and furnish them with every chargeable decoration, and every prodigality of ingenious invention, that can be thought of by those who even encumber their necessities with superfluous accommodation; if they are as numerously attended; if their equipages are as splendid; if they regal at table with as much or more variety or plenty than ever; if they are clad in as expensive and changeful a diversity according to their tastes and modes; if they are not deterred from the pleasures of the field by the charges, which Government has wisely turned from the culture to the sports of the field; if the theatres are as rich and as well filled, and greater, and at a higher price that ever; and (what is more important than all) if it is plain from the treasures which are spread over the soil, or consigned to the winds and the seas, that there are as many who are indulgent to their propensities of parsimony, as others to their voluptuous desires, and that the pecuniary capital grows instead of diminishing; on what ground are we authorized to say, that a nation, gamboling in an ocean of superfluity, is undone by want? With what face can we pretend, that they who have not denied any one gratification to any one appetite, have a right to plead poverty in order to famish their virtues, and to put their duties on short allowance? That they are to take the law from an imperious enemy, and can contribute no longer to the honour of their King, to the support of the independence of their country, to the salvation of that Europe, which, if it falls, must crush them with its gigantic ruins? How can they affect to sweat, and stagger, and groan under their burthens, to whom the mines of Newfoundland, richer than those of Mexico and Peru, are now thrown in a make-weight in the scale of their exorbitant opulence?

How can they faint, and creep, and cringe, and proſtrate themſelves at the footſtool of ambition and crimes, who, during a ſhort though violent ſtruggle, which they have never ſupported with the energy of men, have amaſſed more to their annual accumulation, than all the well-huſbanded capital, that enabled their anceſtors by long, and doubtful, and obſtinate conflicts, to protect, and liberate, and vindicate the civilized world."

A Lecture Introductory to a Courſe of Popular Inſtruction on the Conſtitution and Management of the Human Body. By Thomas Beddoes, M. D. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Johnſon.*

TO better the condition of mankind by augmenting their knowledge is certainly highly praiſe worthy. It is obvious, that many ſubjects are ſo buried in a maſs of technical knowledge, as to be beyond the reach of common readers. Of this deſcription is medicine. As the management of perſonal health is one of thoſe things in which the greater part of mankind muſt occaſionally be called to act for themſelves, it is ſurely of vaſt importance to have intelligible rules laid down with regard to it. To an inſtitution at Briſtol for giving popular lectures on anatomy and phyſiology, Dr Beddoes has therefore conſented to annex a courſe of inſtruction concerning the conſtitution of the human body, and its management; and the preſent introductory lecture is intended to prepare the way for it, by enforcing juſt ideas of the importance and feaſibility of the attempt. Like all other pieces of this author, it is vigorouſly written, and abounds in curious obſervation. As a ſpecimen we tranſcribe what the author ſays on the practiſe of drinking fermented liquors:

"I allude here, as you will perceive, to the poiſon of fermented liquors. How wretchedly the drunkard uſually periſhes, you are not to be told. The miſeries which the fot, in trying to compound with exceſs, entails upon his declining years, are ſomewhat leſs notorious. But the damage ſuſtained by perſons who, without belonging to either of theſe diſreputable claſſes, have not been properly initiated in the diſcipline of temperance, is leaſt of all ſuſpected, though moſt deſerving to be underſtood. The mode of living in our Engliſh Univerſities, accompanied by the ſubſequent hiſtory of the members, would moſt completely exemplify the evil. There is nothing in the manners of the age to urge the daring ſpirit of youth to frequent intoxication. It is therefore expected that greater ſobriety ſhould come to prevail in thoſe ſeminaries; and I believe all obſervers will agree, that this is remarkably the fact. The more opulent ſtudents, however, almoſt without exception, aſſemble in the afternoon, and partake of the fiery wines of Portugal, or ſome mixture that paſſes for ſuch, and is not leſs pernicious from its ſtrength. Others find an equivalent. The practiſe by ſlow degrees aboliſhes the ever enviable diſtinction of the prime of life. The whole exterior is viſibly affected; and the combined talents of the painter and the philoſophical anatomiſt could probably contrive to repreſent this gradual waſte of youth. Signs betokening impaired alacrity, and the ſubſtitution of gloominess in the place of gaiety, begin ſooneſt to appear. The next injury is, the loſs of the happy faculty of being eaſily pleaſed. The general feeling of exiſtence ſoon afterwards becomes inceſſantly uneaſy, and the ſpirits, except when ſupported by conviviality or ſome elaborate amuſement, conſtantly droop. Other exceſſes may help to conſume the Promethean fire; and although no ſingle circumſtance will account for the general ſadneſs of the Engliſh character, the abuſe of ſtrong beer and wine is doubtleſs among the principal cauſes. The few healthy Engliſhmen at leaſt who have always refrained from them, ſeem by no means deficient in chearfulneſs; ſo that the bacchanalian who declared that he would not keep company with any man that drank water but his couſin Waller (*life of Waller the poet*), had probably no other water-drinker among his acquaintance. Do not the nations, deſcended from the ſame anceſtors, differ from us at preſent as widely in this article of temperance as in dramatic livelineſs, demeanour, and in a diſpoſition

To ſtrik beneath the burthen of four-ſcore.

"You may wiſh to know what evil is portended by the gloom which I have deſcribed as beginning to gather ſo early. The upſhot depends upon peculiarities of conſtitution which we are

are not able to aſcertain, and on accidents which we cannot foreſee. As theſe ſhall diſpoſe, it may be madneſs, dropſy, or palſy, preceded by the tortures of the gout. The leaſt formidable termination is in hypochondriaſis, of which thouſands carry away the ſeeds from the ſeat of their academical ſtudies. As long as they perſevere in the pernicious habit, which perhaps unſuſpectedly has taken root there, the advantages of a country reſidence, which ſo frequently fails to their ſhare, can afford them no relief. The continual depreſſion, which, together with indigeſtion, forms this harraſſing diſorder, purſues them to their retirement, and occaſionally is aggravated to feelings of inſupportable horror."

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"Behind this houſe (Dumbarton Caſtle) a little ciſtern of ſpring water affords a habitation to a ſolitary trout, which was put into it above twenty years ago. This recluſe has hitherto had no aſſociate, and ſeems determined, by invariably deſtroying even his own ſpecies when thrown in beſide him, not only to live, but die, ſole tenant of the fount."

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By the late ROBERT BURNS.

O WAT ye wha's in yon town,
Ye see the e'ening sun upon?
The dearest maid's in yon town,
That e'ening sun is shining on.

Now haply, down yon gay green shaw,
She wanders by yon spreading tree,
How blest ye flow'rs that round her blaw!
Ye catch the glances o' her ee.

How blest ye birds that round her sing,
And wanton in the blooming year:
For doubly welcome be the spring,
The season to my Jeanie dear.

The sun blinks blythe on yon town,
Among the broomy braes so green;
But my delight in yon town,
And dearest pleasure, is my Jean.

Without my fair not a' the charms
O' paradise could yield me joy;
But gie me Jeanie in my arms,
And welcome Lapland's dreary sky.

My cave would be a lover's bower,
Though raging winter rent the year,
And she a lovely little flower
That I would tent and shelter there.

O sweet is she in yon town
The sinking sun's gaun down upon.
The dearest maid's in yon town
His setting beams e'er shone upon.

If angry fate be sworn my foe,
And suffering I am doom'd to bear,
I'll careless quit ought else below:
But spare, oh! spare my Jeanie dear.

For while life's dearest blood rins warm,
My thoughts frae her shall ne'er depart
For as most lovely is her form,
She has the truest kindest heart.

THE SIMILE ILLUSTRATED.

FROM Greenland's shore a jovial crew,
With eager hopes of gain in view,
Launch'd forth with spreading sails.
The lessening land eludes the sight,
Danger and risk were their delight.
There trade was catching whales.

And "Oh, my Friends!" a warrior cries,
"What scenes of transport strike my eyes,
If fortune speeds our dart;
Love shall reward our plighted truth,
Plenty and peace shall join with youth,
To bless each Greenland heart.

What though black night enshrouds our land,
The precious means are near at hand,
Our numerous lamps to fill:
The sun to distant regions flies,
Kind nature all our wants supplies,
And leaves us tranquil still."—

"Quick man the boat—a prize! a prize!"
At once the bold harpooner cries,
The ready crew obey.
Bold on the prow he takes his stand,
Rears high the weapon in his hand,
And strikes th' unconscious prey.

Through the cleft bosom of the main,
With mingled anger and disdain,
The monster takes his course;
The skilful mariners in vain
His headlong motions would restrain,
And check his furious force.

But soon, alas! the cord is spent,
The boat beneath the wave is bent,
And pull'd with swiftness on;
One moment more, and all is lost!
The cord is cut—their hopes are cross'd—
The wish'd-for prize is gone.

You who in wedlock hope to find
The pleasures of a virtuous mind,
Consider well my fable:
If ere you're fix'd in Hymen's chain,
You find the nymph false, vicious, vain,
Desist while yet you're able.

Youth madly blind to future cares,
Like wax th' impressive folly bears,
Nor thinks of future woe;
With ardour courts the wav'ring gale,
To some rich prize directs the sail,
And strikes the random blow.

But if with foolish fondness blind,
Ambitious hopes still fire his mind,
To wed the specious bride;
His crazy bark, in quest of prey,
Is dragg'd where folly leads the way,
Then sinks beneath the tide.

PROLOGUE TO THE CASTLE SPECTRE.

A NEW PLAY.

FAR from the haunts of men, of vice the foe,
The moon struck-child of genius and of woe,
Versed in each magic spell, and dear to fame,
A fair enchantress dwells, Romance her name,
She loathes the sun, or blazing taper's light:
The moon-beam'd landscape and tempestuous night
Alone she loves; and oft with glimmering lamp,
Near graves new open'd, or 'mid dungeons damp,
Deep forests, ruin'd aisles, and haunted towers,
Forlorn she roves, and raves away the hours!
Anon, when storms howl loud and lash the deep,
Desperate she climbs the sea-rock's beetling steep;
There wildly strikes her harp's fantastic strings,
Tells to the moon how grief her bosom wrings,
And while her strange song chaunts fictitious ills,
In wounded hearts Oblivion's balm distils.
A youth, who yet has liv'd enough to know
That life has thorns, and taste the cup of woe,
As late near Conway's time-bewed towers he stray'd,
Invok'd this bright enthusiast's magic aid,
His prayer was heard. With arms and bosom bare,
Eyes flashing fire, loose robes, and streaming hair,
Her heart all anguish, and her soul all flame,
Swift as her thoughts, the lovely maniac came!
High heav'd her breasts with struggling passions rent,
As prest to give some fear fraught mystery vent:
And oft, with anxious glance and alter'd face,
Trembling with terror, she relax'd her pace,
And stopt! and listened!—Then with hurried tread
Onward again she rush'd, yet backward bent her head,
As if from murderous swords or following fiends she fled!
Soon as near Conway's walls her footsteps drew,
She bade the youth their ancient state renew:
Eager he sped the fallen towers to rear:
'Twas done, and fancy brought the fabric here.
Next choosing from great Shakespeare's comic school,
The goss'p crone, gross friar and gibing fool,
These, with a virgin fair, and lover brave,
To our young author's care the enchantress gave:
But charged him, ere he bless'd the brave and fair,
To lay th' exulting villain's bosom bare,
And by the tortures of his conscience show,
That monstrous vice is but triumphant woe!
The pleasing task, congenial to his soul,
Oft from his own sad thoughts our author stole:
Blest be his labours, if with like success
They soothe their sorrows whom I now address.
Beneath this dome, should some afflicted breast
Mourn slighted talents, or desert oppress,
False friendship, hopeless love, or truths betray'd;
Our author will esteem each toil o'er-paid,
If, while his muse exerts her liveliest vein,
Or tells imagined woes in plaintive strain,
Her flights and fancies make one truth appear
On the pale cheek, where trickled late a tear;
Or if her fabled sorrows steal one groan,
With ease her hearers would have given their own.

EPILOGUE TO THE SAME.

OSMOND by this, arrived at Charon's ferry
My honour saved, and dad alive and merry,
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Hither I come the public doom to know,
But come not uncompell'd—the more's my woe!
E'en now, (oh! pity, friends, my hard mis-hap!)
My shoulder felt a Pow-street runner's tap,
Who, while I shook with fear in every limb,
That spoke, with accent stern and visage grim—
"Mistress!" quoth he, "to me it given in truss is,
To bring you straight before our learned Justice;
For, know, 'tis said, to-night, the whole town o'er,
You've kill'd one Osmond, alias Barrymore."
"The fellow's mad!" 'twas thus amaz'd I spoke:
"Lord! Sir, I murdered Osmond for a joke.
This dagger, free from blood, will make it certain,
He died but till the Prompter dropt the curtain;
And now, well pleased to quit this scene of riot,
The man's gone home to sup in peace and quiet!"
Finding that all I said was said in vain,
And Townshend still his first design maintain,
I thought 'twere best to fly for shelter here,
And beg my generous friends to interfere.
But though the awkward nature of my fate
May spread some slight confusion o'er my face,
No terrors awe my bosom, I'll assure ye;
Just is my cause, and English is my jury!
Besides, it must appear, on explanation,
How very ticklish was my situation,
And all perforce, his crimes when I relate,
Must own that Osmond well deserved his fate.
He heeded not papa's pathetic pleading;
He stabbed mamma—which was extreme ill breeding:
And at his feet for mercy when I sued,
The odious wretch, I vow, was downright rude.
Twice his bold hands my person dared to touch!
Twice in one day!—'Twas really one too much!
And therefore justly filled with virtuous ire,
To save my honour, and protect my fire,
I drew my knife, and in his bosom stuck it;
He fell, you clapped—and then he licked the bucket!
So perish still the wretch, whose soul can know
Selfish delight, while causing other's woe;
Who blasts that joy, the sweetest God has given,
And makes an hell, where love would make an heav'n!
Forbear, thou lawless libertine! nor seek
Force'd favours on that pale averted cheek:
If thy warm kisses cost bright eyes one tear,
Kisses from lowliest lips are bought too dear,
Unless those lips with thine keep playful measure,
And that sweet tear should be a tear of pleasure!
Now as for Osmond—at that villain's name
I feel reviving wrath my soul inflame!
And shall one short and sudden pang suffice
To clear so base a fault, so gross a vice?
No! To your bar, dear friends, for aid I fly!
Pit Osmond live again, again to die;
Nightly with plaudits loud his breath recall,
Nightly beneath my dagger let him fall,
Give him a thousand lives!—and let me take them all.

PROLOGUE,

At the Play given towards the Contribution for the Defence of the Country.

WHEN Persia's Tyrant to th' Athenian coast
Sent forth, indignant, his barbarian host,
At Freedom's call, a firm and faithful band,
Undaunted rose, to guard their native land;
Their valour forc'd unnumber'd foes to yield,
Purpl'd o'er Marathon's immortal field.
When Rome, superior to the storms of fate,
Saw Afric's Chieftain thundering at her gate,
With stedfast soul she brav'd the impending blow.
Nor stoop'd to parley with her hated foe.
Lives there a Briton, blest with freedom's laws,
Less firm, less faithful to his country's cause?
Breathes there a soul, which patriot zeal inspires,
But feels her wrongs and glows with equal fires?
While, with gigantic stride, o'er Europe's plains
Fell Rapine stalks, and desolation reigns;
While fierce Oppression, with insulting claim
Mock's Freedom's rights, yet rules in Freedom's name.
This envied Isle, alone their fury braves,
Safe in her valiant sons, and circling waves:
Crown'd with the bless that genuine Freedom knows,
She spurns th' insidious boon of treacherous foes,

And

And hears unmov'd, the gathering tempeſt roar,
Though fleets unnumber'd threat her ſea-girt ſhore.
Oh then! let each prepare with dauntleſs heart,
At Britain's call, to act a Briton's part!
Ye generous Youths, whom active vigour fires,
Stand Forth, and emulate our glorious Sires!
Inſpir'd, like them, your country's rights to ſhield,
Remember Agincourt's and Wenheim's field!
Ye titled great, diſplay your native worth,
Let valour vindicate the claims of birth!
Ye ſons of wealth, with bounty cheer the train
Who guard our ſhores, and triumph on the main!
Ye Fair, for whom we toil, for whom we bleed,
With ſmiles reward each high diſtinguiſh'd deed!
So ſhall one heart, one ſoul inſpire all,
Bravely to conquer, or as bravely fall,
So, crown'd with Victory, may our labours ceaſe,
And reap its harveſt in the fruits of Peace.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

Dec. 20. Mr Secretary Dundas adverting to the meaſure adopted laſt Seſſion, for providing for the defence of the country by the appointment of a ſupplemental militia, called the attention of the Houſe to a motion he intended to make on the ſubject of theſe corps. The propriety of the meaſure, he ſaid, could not be diſputed, but it muſt be obvious to every gentleman, that in conſequence of the regulations under which the ſupplemental militia were raiſed, that a large body were actually prevented, by the exiſting laws of the country, from entering into any other military corps, or from being employed in any of his Majeſty's dominions out of this kingdom. The object of the bill he propoſed to introduce was, to remedy this inconvenience, by enabling ſuch individuals in the ſupplemental militia, as were willing to enter into regular regiments to do ſo. From the great extent of his Majeſty's poſſeſſions abroad, a very large body of troops were required for their protection, and it was neceſſary, when recruits were much required, to draft the men into other regiments, and ſend home the officers. This was the caſe with fourteen or fifteen regiments at preſent. Some of them conſiſted of fifty or ſixty men each, and others were repreſented only by the officers and non-commiſſioned officers. Theſe officers were at preſent of no ſervice to the country for want of men to complete their regiments, a circumſtance peculiarly to be regretted, becauſe the experience they muſt have gained from active ſervice, made it deſirable that the country ſhould have the benefit of their exertion. If the Houſe adopted the meaſure, the effect of it would be to provide for the ſecurity of the kingdom, either in an offenſive or defenſive ſhape. It was alſo intended to confine the operations of the perſons enliſting to European ſervice. With theſe obſervations, he ſhould leave it to gentlemen's own feelings to decide, whether any plan could be ſuggeſted either for the defence of the country, or for diſtracting the attention of the enemy, more effectually than the one he ſhould ſubmit to the conſideration of the Houſe. It would produce almoſt immediately, he calculated 20,000 men trained to arms.

Sir W. Pulteney thought the meaſure was not ſufficiently extenſive in its operation. At the preſent conjuncture, he was of opinion every man in the country ought to be called into actual ſervice. It was impoſſible for any man, who had not acceſs to official intelligence, to judge of the degree of danger which threatened the country; but he thought the preparations for defence ought to be equal to any poſſible event.

Mr Sec. Dundas ſaid, if he was to ſtate the whole military force that could be called into action, in caſe of an attempted invaſion, he was confident the

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Hon. Baronet would agree with him, that there never was a period in the hiſtory of the country when its force was ſo great, or in a better condition to repel any aggreſſion that the enemy might be inclined to make againſt it, than the preſent moment. He cautioned the country againſt indulging that degree of contempt, which ſome perſons were ſo anxious to excite; the conſequence of too much confidence might be, that ſome night, when we were ſleeping in falſe ſecurity in our beds, we might be convinced of our folly.

The bill having been previouſly prepared, Mr Dundas moved that it ſhould be read; ordered to be read the ſecond time on Tueſday.

Jan. 2. *Mr Sec. Dundas* ſaid, he held in his hand a Petition from the watchmakers of city of Edinburgh, praying, that the Aſſeſſed Taxes Bill ſhould not paſs into a law, and aſked, whether it was conſiſtent with the forms of the Houſe to receive it?

The Speaker informed him, that no petition could be received againſt a tax bill while pending, nor in the ſame ſeſſion in which it paſſed into a law. Sent back as informal.

3. After a few obſervations, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Army Augmentation Bill.

The number to be received into the regulars was fixed at 10,000, or one-fifth of the whole; and the duration of their ſervice limited to ſix months, after the concluſion of the war.

ASSESSED TAX. BILL.

Mr Thompſon opened the debate on the third reading. The principle and and operation he conſidered as objectionable in every point of view. It was, he ſaid, not a tax upon property, but on poverty, impoſing a contribution more intolerable than could be impoſed by the moſt rapacious invader; even the dead were not exempt from its influence; its operation was proſpective and retroſpective, according to an abſurd ſcale of proportion; it imparted no ſecurity, that even in the preſent ſeſſion the aſſeſſment would not be increaſed according to the growing neceſſities of the Miniſter; there was a clauſe for this purpoſe if he pleaſed to avail himſelf of it. The whole he repreſented as a compound of trick, deluſion, and oppreſſion, and ſo odious to the people, that he did not think the Miniſter could venture to walk along the ſtreets, and view the number of houſes he had emptied.

Mr Nichols, in a long and intemperate ſpeech, recapitulated the arguments he had already urged againſt the bill. His objections were, that it impoſed equal burthens on unequal proportions of property. It affected the lower orders indirectly, though it affected to throw the whole burthen upon the rich. It was a novel plan of taxation, incompatible with the protection the law ought to afford to property; in fine, he repreſented it as partial, unjuſt, inhumane, odious to the people of England, and deſpicable in the eyes of France.

Mr Dickinſon jun. in a well-delivered maiden ſpeech, ſaid he did not at firſt approve of the bill, but in its modified ſtate it appeared to him unobjectionable in its operation, and calculated to ſave the country from impending deſtruction.

Mr Simeon ſaid, after balancing the good with the evil this meaſure was calculated to produce, he was compelled to declare, that in his opinion, the preponderance was in favour of the latter. Gentlemen objecting, had frequently been called upon to ſuggeſt a better plan of taxation: there were, he was convinced, more eligible plans, and he ſhould venture to ſuggeſt one, though he was aware that he ſhould incur the imputation of preſumption. It would embrace almoſt all deſcriptions of perſons. From it he ſhould, however, except ſmall tenants, and the poorer claſſes who contributed to the poor's rates. The firſt article was five per cent. on every kind of landed or deviſable property, after deducting the land tax. Tenants conſidered as traders, he propoſed to charge ſix per cent. on the amount of rent, which would be equivalent to a 48th part of their means, and if the rent exceeded 100l. one 40th part.—The aſſeſſment on retail traders he did not propoſe to take upon any declaration that might expoſe their circumſtances, but to take the rent of the houſe as the criterion. He calculated the traders profits at five times the rent, and propoſed, after deducting 200l. for ſtock in trade, and bad debts, to aſſeſs them at a 25th part of their income. The aſſeſſed taxes,

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he ſaid, furniſhed no criterion of the income of the wealthy, and it was deſirable to deviſe ſome means to aſcertain the ability of a capitaliſt. The rent of the houſe he thought a good criterion, and propoſed to attach a ſixteenth of his own property. The laſt was a duty of 1-8th per cent. (2s. 6d.) on the transfer of ſtock. The produce according to this plan he eſtimated at eight millions and a half.

Mr Andrews diſapproved of the plan propoſed by the learned and Hon. Gentlemen, and declared, that after minute inveſtigation, he was convinced that the bill under diſcuſſion was the beſt that could be deviſed. It was, it muſt be admitted, a ſtrong meaſure; but the conjuncture required great ſacrifices. The time was come when the rich ought to make no heſitation in retrenching ſuperfluities, or even a part of their neceſſary expenditure, for the preſervation of all that is dear to them in life. He ridiculed the idea of the French levying contributions on the ſoil of England. While we were Maſters of the Ocean, and remained true to ourſelves, there was no danger of an invaſion.

Sir Francis Burdet declared it to be his determination to oppoſe the ſupplies, becauſe they contributed to the ſupport of the war, and the infamous ſyſtem of corruption adopted by Miniſters, who, under the pretext of maintaining the Conſtitution, had ſquandered the wealth, ſhed the blood, and deſtroyed the liberties of the country. He adverted to the ſtate of Ireland, and after vouching for the truth of a variety of articles that have appeared in different ſhapes in the public papers, reſpecting the atrocities perpetrated in that country, declared that he had received information that might be relied on, of the expulſion of 2000 families from the county of Armagh!—Theſe exceſſes he connected with the ſyſtem of policy adopted by the Britiſh cabinet, and cautioned Engliſhmen from countenancing ſuch proceedings, repreſenting that it was natural for tyranny to begin at a diſtance, and to proceed gradually to the ſeat of government. As he was determined never to ſanction any meaſure that tended to deſtroy the liberty of his country, he ſhould oppoſe the ſupplies as the only means of counter-acting the liberticide machinations of the Miniſter.

Mr Alderman Lyſhington approved of the bill in its modified ſhape. The criſis which called for extraordinary exertion he attributed to the revolution in France, and thought it incumbent upon us not only to refiſt its baneful effects, but alſo to put future generations in a ſituation to do ſo likewiſe. It had been aſſerted, that no perſon who deſired peace, ought to vote for the ſupplies. He profeſſed to be a moſt ſtrenuous advocate for peace, but he never would accede to the terms of an indignant and exulting enemy, who have ſuch confidence in their ſucceſs upon the Continent, that they are determined upon the extinction of this country. To talk of peace under the preſent circumſtances was abſurd, and contrary to the nature of things.

Mr Yorke ſaid, the bill would preſs with all its weight upon country gentlemen of from four to ſeven hundred a year, whom it would deprive of almoſt every comfort, would humble, and perhaps compel to emigrate. Were we to be formidable to the French by ſhewing, that the Houſe of Commons had no ſympathy with the people? He concluded by declaring, that he thought the meaſure would alienate the affections of the people from the conſtitution, and by reminding the Houſe of the words of the Earl of Chatham, "We have been led into the war by ſounds—by words; the country that will ſubmit to the diſmemberment muſt have loſt every part of its virtue, and cannot be ſaved."

Doctor Laurence ſaid, thoſe who thought our national debt the great ally of France, ought, at leaſt, to rejoice in this meaſure, or to ſuggeſt ſome new one to the ſame end. The repreſentatives of the landed intereſt had ſaid the leaſt in oppoſition to this bill, and indeed, every eſtate was ſo much improved, that if the kingdom was but put up to auction, it would ſell for more than at any former period; and by the balance of trade, eleven millions were yearly brought into the country. If the French ſhould come, and, if, in conſequence of their finding many friends here, and of that glorious oppoſition which their papers now ſpoke of, they ſhould not ranſack us

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like Holland, or Italy, but treat us upon the footing of their own subjects, what would be our assessed taxes then? Every man in France who pays 4s. 9d. house-tax, pays 7s. 11d. as a personal contribution; great merchants, and even inn-keepers, pay 25l. per cent. upon their incomes, and lesser tradesmen 10l. He was induced to hope, from the introduction of the bill, relative to the supplementary militia, that the arm of this country would be again loosed to act in any way our courage should direct; to act offensively as well as defensively; to make, not to suffer war. If the French government were so much afraid of public opinion, as their late suppression of newspapers should imply, a great operation on their coast might be very effectual, and at any rate it was the chief advantage of having a superior navy, that we might carry an inferior military force from one end of their coast to the other, and occupy two hundred thousand men by means of ten thousand. He had it from high authority, that the best way to avoid danger was to meet it. When Rome and Carthage were mentioned by the French, he recollected the description given by the Roman Historian of the state of Rome, during the invasion of Hannibal. "*In hac ruina rerum stetit sola, integra atque immobilis virtus populi Romani.*" Nor could he forget that the jealousy of Hanno, who withheld supplies from Hannibal, was amongst the first causes of the decline and total submission of Carthage. He had never said, that fifteen years of war might be necessary: but he was sure that the people of England would not shrink from fifty years of war, if the alternative was their ruin, disgrace, and submission to France.

Lord Hawkesbury vindicated the conduct of the Minister in the prosecution of the war, at the same time that he disapproved of making it a subject of discussion on the present occasion. An Honourable Gentleman had said that we had failed in every undertaking since the commencement of the present war. Was it then nothing to have diminished the naval force of France, and to have annihilated her commerce?—Suppose France had not suffered in her naval strength, and had not lost any of her colonial possessions, what would have been the situation of this country at the present moment? and what would have been the state of our own colonies under the system of disorganization which had been adopted by France? Did not this consideration alone justify the war, and more particularly the principle of our colonial conquests? Our naval superiority, it was true, had not insured us continual success; but this arose from our acting in one respect by ourselves, and in the other only as a subordinate power. With respect to the bill, he thought it was founded upon principles perfectly equitable, notwithstanding the opposition with which it had met.

Mr Smith said a few words in explanation.

Mr Sheridan rose to speak, but was interrupted by

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who observed, that as many gentlemen were desirous of delivering their sentiments on the principle of the bill, and as it was necessary that it should have the fullest discussion, it would be prudent, from the lateness of the hour, to adjourn the debate.

Mr Fox stated, that his constituents considered the modifications which had taken place in the bill, only as an amelioration of its hardships, but they still objected to its principle; he should therefore take an opportunity of delivering his sentiments upon the subject.

The question of adjournment was then put and carried, at half past twelve o'clock.

4. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the third reading of the Assessed Tax Bill.

Mr Matheus expressed his unqualified approbation of the measure, and bestowed the highest encomiums on its author.

Mr Percival remarked that those who opposed this bill passing into a law, studiously avoided entering into the circumstances which constituted its expediency. It had been asserted, that "the measure would alienate the people from the Government." The conduct of its opposers, he affirmed, was much more likely to produce that effect than any thing contained in the bill itself. An Honourable Baronet

(Sir F. Burdet) had aſſerted, that the preſent was "a war againſt Liberty;" if it was ſo at all, its object was to prevent the importation of French licentiouſneſs into this country. The moment he choſe to make that declaration, the Honourable Member ſaid, was when the army of England was on the oppoſite ſhore, meditating a deſcent upon this country, to dictate a peace within the walls of the metropolis. He queſtioned the motives of Oppoſition in returning to their duty, whatever they might be, they had abſented themſelves, and neglected their duty altogether at a moſt important criſis. The people had the ſatisfaction however to reflect, that a large majority had attended, and conſulted the intereſts of the country. If a reform was neceſſary, it ought to be for the correction of ſuch a palpable contempt for their conſtituents. He next vindicated the conduct of Miniſters in the late negotiation, and reprobated the views of Oppoſition, in wiſhing to accompliſh that object. They deſired peace, becauſe it would be conducive to reform. What opinion was to be entertained of the Right Honourable Gentleman Mr Fox, as a Miniſter, who aſſerted that reſiſtence to conſtituted authority was not a queſtion of morality, but of prudence; that he was ſatisfied, after the trials for treaſon, that the verdicts of acquittal not only proved the innocence of the parties accuſed, but that they alſo diſproved the exiſtence of any attempts to ſubvert the Conſtitution. If the Right Honourable Gentlemen was to become the negotiator of a peace, it was not likely that many difficulties would occur. He would probably concede to all that the Directory wanted. He was likewiſe pledged to reform; but he would aſk, was it poſſible for a Miniſter to remain in his ſituation after he opened the door to ſo much miſchief as would reſult from altering or ſubverting the Conſtitution. It had been aſked, "Could the enemy do worſe than Miniſters?" He reminded the Houſe of the conduct of France, when one half of all incomes, amounting to 9,000 livres, was applied to the uſe of the rulers, and thoſe of a higher denomination were reduced to that ſum, leaving the proprietor an income of only 150l a-year. After replying to various objections to the operation of the bill, he urged the neceſſity of large, liberal, and ample ſupplies for the preſervation of all the bleſſings we enjoyed under our happy Conſtitution.

Mr Sheridan thought the learned gentleman might have ſpared ſome of his remarks upon his Right Hon. Friend, who certainly had pledged himſelf to ſupport a radical and fundamental reform in Parliament. He would undertake to explain the meaning of a radical and fundamental reform: If a perſon of great and coloſſal ambition can diſpenſe with the forms of Parliament, can ſend money out of the country on his own authority, can enact new laws of conſtructive treaſon, can violate with impunity the principles of the Conſtitution, and who can promote his adherents to the Peerage in ſuch numbers, that if at laſt the indignant ſpirit of the people ſhould conſign him to a trial, he would have a majority of his judges of his own creation; then indeed there was a neceſſity for a radical and fundamental reform in the Conſtitution. It was not his wiſh to withhold the ſupplies. Whoever was in Adminiſtration, and whether the war was juſt and neceſſary or not at the commencement, our fleets and armies muſt be ſupported; but it might be aſked what practical good could be expected from voting the ſupplies, when all that had been voted did not ſeem to advance us nearer our object? What injury, he aſked, had we done to France? Let any candid man balance what we have gained with what we have loſt, and ſay whether it would be proper to begin the war again. Had this country perſiſted in a dignified neutrality, the fleets of France, not having a maritime power to cope with, might have been neglected, and as much reduced as they are now, though our own would not have received ſuch an acceſſion. What had we loſt, it might be aſked? Give me back, ſaid the Hon. Member, the valuable lives we have loſt, the money we have ſquandered, the crown and ſcepter of Ireland; reſtore the credit of the bank, and the affections of the people of England. On the principle of the bill he had nothing to ſay; and without any danger of being called to order, he ſhould now make a few obſervations to the queſtion.

tion.—It had been aſked, "Can you deviſe any better mode of raiſing the ſupplies?" Though it did not fall within his department to bring forward ſchemes of finance, he felt no heſitation in declaring, that the only conſtitutional mode was to perſevere in the old way, by loan, with the payment of intereſt, with a ſinking fund kept inviolate and unalienable. If the Miniſter could not borrow, it was obvious that the people could not pay in any other mode. In order to raiſe the funds and pave the way for a loan, he adviſed Miniſters to abandon the preſent ſyſtem, to reſtore the credit of the bank, and ſhew a ſincerity in an attempt to make peace. There were three ways of raiſing money—1, Voluntary Contribution—2, by Loan and Taxes—3, the preſent mode, which was in his opinion, the moſt exceptionable. On a former occaſion, he ſaid, he had ſtated the Peace Eſtabliſhment at 24 millions.—He begged now to correct that miſtake.—Including intereſt and all charges, it would now amount to to 28 millions a-year; it was a melancholy reflection that ſo much muſt come from the pockets of the people, but the emergency muſt be met. The ſituation of this country did not preſent ſuch a formidable appearance to the enemy as could be wiſhed. It muſt be evident to them that the poor are kept under by coercion, and the rich kept in good humour by jobs, contracts, and loans; they muſt know that there is no real ſpirit of reſiſtence in the country. He concluded by moving, that the third reading of the bill ſhould be poſtponed for one month.

Mr Dundas roſe to vindicate the meaſures of Government from the aſperſions which had been advanced. In drawing a compariſon of the various topics, he endeavoured to ſhew the fallacy of Mr Sheridan's obſervations on the ſubject of reform, and ſtoppage of the bank. Inſtead of anſwering the arguments of Dr Lawrence.—Inſtead of anſwering thoſe of his young and learned friend (Mr Perceval), the Hon. Gentleman contented himſelf with a few pleaſantries. Theſe might ſerve very well as proofs of genius, but produced nothing as ſolid in the ſcale againſt his opponents. The Hon. Gentleman had taken a wide field to prove that our wealth has conſiderably diminiſhed; but he would beg leave to aſk if there was any man now within theſe walls who could for a moment believe that ſuch diſaſters had befallen us? Our wealth, inſtead of diminiſhing has increaſed, as may be proved by our imports,—by our public buildings,—by our collective and individual expenditures,—by the ſuperfluities and luxuries which were apparent in every circle. We might therefore ſay, that we were in the full vigour of our wealth, and that our reſources, notwithſtanding the alarming pictures which were attempted to be drawn, remained unimpaired. But Mr Sheridan might ſay, if this be true, how comes it that the proſperity of our funds does not appear in the ſame ratio? They are the *criteria*, and how is it that they go not hand in hand with our improvement?—How comes it that they are in a ſtate of depreſſion? The queſtion is very eaſily ſolved; the large increaſe of our capital in trade,—the extent of our commerce,—the diſcovery of new markets for our manufactures and commerce,—has operated this temporary embarraſſment. Is there any man, who impartially viewing the queſtion, can deny that theſe are not proofs of our wealth and proſperity, not of our indigence and deſperation. The increaſe of its capital is at all times a teſtimony of ſucceſs; and no nation was ever bleſſed with more ample proofs of military vigour and pecuniary reſources. Under all thoſe circumſtances, he ſubmitted it to the conſideration of gentlemen, whether or not the preſent mode of ſupply was better than following up the old ſyſtem, by which we would check and controul the ſpirit of commerce, and oppreſs the trade and manufactures of the country. If we are now to make great ſacrifices, as mentioned by Mr Sheridan, for the attainment of peace, the ſupplies muſt be provided with chearfulneſs and alacrity; and by adopting the preſent bill for raiſing the ſupplies within the year, we would raiſe a barrier againſt the increaſe of our Public Debt, which would tend to invigorate, not impair the operations of the Sinking Fund. It was not the ambition of the Miniſtry, but the obſtinacy of the enemy, which forced the adoption of the meaſure. A fair and honourable means of peace had been tried in vain,

and we were reduced to the neceſſity of providing for the worſt. We muſt not remain in a ſtate of ſupineneſs. We muſt act with ſpirit, and call forth the energies of the country to diſcomfit an enemy actuated by the moſt inſatiable ambition. Mr Dundas concluded by a quotation from a pamphlet publiſhed by Mr Harpur, one of the Repreſentatives of the American States. —"What are we to ſacrifice, (ſays Mr Harpur) by avoiding a war with France? Our honour and Government. —When our Government remains, the loſs of both men and treaſure may be repaired; but a nation that weighs its purſe againſt its rights, never fails in the end to loſe both the one and the other!"

Mr Tierney ſaid, the preſent meaſure was attended with ſo much danger to the country, that we never could ſufficiently deprecate it. Let the Miniſter abandon it, and he would aſſure him, that to-morrow he might procure a loan of 20 millions in the three per cents. at 45. From the very beſt information he was warranted in the aſſertion. The meaſure would oppreſs very many reſpectable individuals. Thoſe gentlemen who officiated as Country Magiſtrates, whoſe fortunes ſeldom exceeded 2000l. a-year, in many inſtances under, would be obliged to emigrate to town, and thus ſuffer materially. The Judges, whoſe ſalaries amounted to 2500l. would alſo be reduced to the neceſſity of reducing that eſtabliſhment, or pageantry, neceſſary for the office; and thus many of the moſt reſpectable members of ſociety would be driven to the greateſt embarraſſments.

Mr Wilberforce ſaid, that among the objections to the meaſure, was certainly that of country gentlemen being obliged to give up their reſidences, and to take refuge in towns; he hoped, however, this might be counteracted. He thought that the meaſure was not generally diſapproved; as to the Oppoſition in that Houſe, it did not weigh much with him, as the practice was generally either to ſupport or to oppoſe, without conſidering circumſtances, or making any allowances. He lamented this fatal ſpirit of party, and would venture to pronounce it the "ultimate origin" of the preſent diſtreſſes of this country.

Mr Fox then roſe, and began a ſpeech of three hours, by declaring how unwilling he was to riſe ſo late, as he apprehended there might be a neceſſity for another adjournment. After briefly anſwering Mr Wilberforce, he proceeded to notice the various attacks that had been made upon him, for his expreſſion of a "Radical Reform," and the complete change of ſyſtem, which he had declared to be the only condition on which he could accept an office. It had been thrown againſt him, that he was ambiguous in this expreſſion; but he did not know how imputation of ambiguity could by any conſtruction be made againſt him, unleſs it was upon that of his being ſo often obliged to clear up the miſrepreſentations that were made of what he ſaid in that Houſe. His principle he explained to be, a general one of diminiſhing the influence of the Crown, and re-eſtabliſhing the rights of the people; and the change which he wiſhed for was one from *increaſing* power to *protecting* liberty. His meaning was ſimilar to that of the late Lord Chatham, who declared himſelf for a change of men and ſyſtem, from a conviction of paſt errors. After ſome further explanation and collation of his principles, with thoſe of Lord Chatham, Mr Fox juſtified himſelf by the authority and example of the late Lord Camelford, who, in circumſtances ſimilar to the preſent, did not ſcruple to declare himſelf againſt voting the ſupplies. What, then, it was urged to him, will you ſuffer the French to invade us?—No; anſwered his Lordſhip, but I will not agree to the ſupply till there is a complete change, foreign and domeſtic. He then cauſed to be read from the Journals various reſolutions and motions, uttered at different times, together with addreſſes, in which the words "radical and fundamental," as applied to reform, were uſed without diſtinction. Mr Fox explained that he meant by a radical parliamentary reform, a full and entire repreſentation of the body of the whole people; he did not mean, when he ſaid the whole people, to allude to the plan of univerſal ſuffrage: on this head he had before given an opinion againſt it; he wiſhed for ſuch a reform as had been moved for on an occaſion, when he ſeconded it, by an hon. friend of his

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(Mr Grey). Such were his principles, and he hoped they would not be thought dangerous. He wiſhed to ſee the people reſtored to their former weight in the ſcale of the conſtitution —not to keep things as they are, but to put them back as they were; he wiſhed to touch the root—of what? Not of the conſtitution—but of the evils that had crept in, and to remove them. Having maintained the ſimilarity of the cauſes that produced the French and American wars, Mr Fox proceeded to ſhew the ſimilarity of their progreſs, and the delution, in the firſt inſtance, of the country, thro' the influence of the Crown, in the obſtinacy of Parliament, after the voice of the country was declared againſt it, in the diſcontents in Ireland, and in other circumſtances. This led him to make ſome remarks on the preſent ſtate of Ireland, which he deſcribed as a moſt alarming and dangerous criſis. He then reverted to the circumſtances of the ſeceſſion, and juſtified himſelf and his colleagues by the example of the Marquis of Rockingham and the reſt of the oppoſition, in 1777. The next topic that Mr Fox took up was Lord Moira's letter. He made a very few obſervations on this head, chiefly to prove, that he was perfectly diſintereſted in that tranſaction, whatever might be inſinuated to the contrary. He then went into a general examination of Mr Pitt's ſyſtem of finance ſince he had come into power. He granted that, under his management, the finances of the country had been greatly retrieved from the ſtate they were in 1783-4; but he thought this no wonder, with the aid of eight or nine years of peace. If aſked why he oppoſed his ſyſtem, when the finances were flouriſhing, he would anſwer, that he oppoſed it, becauſe he knew his whole ſyſtem to be abhorent to the conſtitution; and his prognoſtications had been verified by the introduction of conſequences more fatal than the moſt gloomy imagination could have conceived.—Mr Fox next entered into an examination of his conduct of the war, expatiated on his imprudent alliances with Pruſſia, Sardinia, Auſtria, and his contempt of all the admonition he had given, and the predictions he had made of the deſertion of theſe allies; and he thought it a reflection upon the Houſe, that they had beſtowed their confidence, after miſtakes ſo very repeatedly committed. After a diſcuſſion of the bill, Mr Fox entered into a variety of collateral topics. He ſeverely taxed the miniſters for their neglect, in not negotiating a peace, while yet it was practicable; and maintained that it was only from their abſurd obſtinate aſſertion, that in 1795 the French were incapable of maintaining the relations of peace and amity, we were now at war. They called for unanimity; but he now maintained, that ſince they had always found themſelves in the wrong, the majority ſhould come over to the minority. He declared, in concluſion, that he might not again, for ſome time, be preſent to addreſs that Houſe: that he ſtill hoped, if what he had recommended ſhould be adopted, that peace might be obtained, and the enemy might be induced to liſten to reaſonable terms, rather than purſue ſchemes of ambition and conqueſt.

Mr Pitt ſaid, that after the length of time the debate had already continued, he ſhould not trouble the Houſe long with the obſervations he had to offer, but ſhould endeavour to confine himſelf to the leading and practical points of the queſtion. He ſhould have thought it unneceſſary to argue the ſubject again, if he had not found that the principle on which the expediency of the meaſure was maintained, admitted in words, but denied in ſubſtance. The firſt point of inquiry was, whether this was an occaſion in which the country was bound to make a great and unuſual exertion to defeat the attempts, and render abortive the menaces of the enemy? This ſeemed to be admitted by ſome gentlemen, who thought proper to oppoſe the bill, and was not denied by any; notwithſtanding which admiſſion, it was now maintained, for the firſt time, though the ſubject had been ſix weeks under diſcuſſion, that the bill ſhould be ſuſpended till the Houſe had inſured the diſmiſſion of his Majeſty's miniſters, and a radical reform to an unexplained and indefinite extent. The charges againſt the preſent adminiſtration, he ſaid, related to ſubjects already diſcuſſed and decided by the Houſe, or to matters that exiſted long ago, and noways connected with the preſent queſtion; and he could not but think the meaſure, as a

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neceſſary means of defence, would be as indiſpenſible ſhould any change of that nature take place, as if it did not. All the arguments therefore directed to that object, he thought, greatly miſapplied. He, however, ſo much differed from them on this point, that if he had no other motive to continue in office, he ſhould think it his indiſpenſible duty ſo to do, for the benefit of the country, if he thereby was the means of removing the right hon. gentleman out of power, who declared he only would come into it, on the conditions of a radical reform of Parliament, and a total change of meaſures, without ſpecifying to what extent that reform and that change were intended to be carried. He then examined the particulars of the conditions referred to by Mr Fox, and ſhowed that they were at leaſt very ſimilar in appearance to all thoſe objects fought for by the avowed enemies of the conſtitution. As to the probability of a new Adminiſtration obtaining peace, he ſaw not how thoſe who had been continually maintaining the juſtice of the enemy's cauſe, and the deficiency of our reſources, were likely to procure moderate terms in treaty, or to inſpire the enemy with much dread as to the continuance of the war. He maintained that individual Members of Parliament, as well as Miniſters had a public duty, and were liable to a certain degree of reſponſibility. He meant not to inquire into the motives by which the conduct of certain gentlemen alluded to formerly might be influenced. If this point was ſubject to any general rule, it was that a Member of Parliament could hardly be guilty of a greater breach of truſt than by deſerting his poſt in the hour of danger, and particularly ſo, if in ſo doing, he meant to caſt an odium, and bring into contempt, the body of which he was a Member, for very different purpoſes. Though Mr Fox profeſſed to be guided by his own opinions, and did not allow compulſory directions in his conſtituents, he ſeceded from the Houſe on the former, and retaining them, as he ſaid, unaltered, he yet returned in obedience to the latter, in order to return to their local intereſt. He nevertheleſs neglected to attend in that ſtage of the bill, where alone he could be of any uſe for that purpoſe, and diſcuſſing many extraneous ſubjects, oppoſed the principle on thoſe grounds, without examining the details on which the complaints of his Conſtituents were founded. He, Mr Pitt, was ſtill more at a loſs how to account for the conduct of Mr Fox's friends.—They had received no directions to return, from their conſtituents, as he had done. Could any thing more clearly ſhew the zeal of party ſpirit than their thus (expreſsly againſt their principles) coming down to increaſe the ſplendour of his triumphant entry. He then animadverted on a variety of arguments advanced in the courſe of the debate, in his ſtrongeſt manner, with great animation and viſible effect.

Mr Fox, Mr Sheridan, and Dr Lawrence ſaid each a few words in explanation; after which the queſtion was put on Mr Sheridan's motion,

Ayes,	- -	75
Noes,	- -	202
Majority		127

On the queſtion that the bill be now read a third time,

Ayes,	- -	196
Noes,	- -	71
Majority		125

Adjourned at a quarter paſt five o'clock.

5. *Mr Tierney* moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of way and means.

Mr Pitt ſuggeſted the propriety of giving the precedence to the further conſideration of the third reading of the aſſeſſed tax bill.

Mr Tierney affirmed, that he had given particular notice he would propoſe, as an article towards raiſing the ſupply, a repeal of the clauſes in different acts, for exempting his Majeſty, or any branches of the Royal Family, from contributing to the payment of taxes. With reſpect to the propriety of the reſolution, he thought it highly expedient, though it was not intended to be engrafted upon the bill, that they ſhould go hand in hand. It would have an excellent effect upon the country. The people would have the ſatisfaction to ſee that the Chief Magiſtrate, who had declared his determination to ſtand or fall with his people, participated in the public burdens. On a ſubject of ſo much delicacy, he ſhould make no obſervations, leſt they ſhould be miſrepreſented.

Mr Secretary Dundas, in oppoſition to the motion, urged the reſpect due

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to the dignity of the Crown, and the neceſſity of the public making good any retrenchment that might be made in the civil liſt.

Mr Wilberforce conſidered this as an attempt to divert Royalty of a portion of that ſplendour which was ſo eſſential to the happineſs of the people. It appeared to be connected with attempts that had been made to excite diſcontents in obſcure parts of the country, where the popular mind was moſt open to impreſſion. Hand-bills had been circulated in great profuſion, whoſe tendency was to vilify and traduce monarchy.

Mr W. Smith agreed in the propriety of maintaining the ſplendour of Monarchical Government; but in times of public diſtreſs, when we were called upon not only to retrench ſuperfluities, but to abridge our comforts, he thought a ſmall ſacrifice of ſplendour would increaſe the ſtability of Monarchy, and counteract the efforts of the ſeditious hand bills alluded to.

Mr Martin thought the general diſtreſs of the country juſtified a ſmall contribution.

Mr Nicholls was of opinion, that the revenue of the Crown, which contributed nothing to the aſſeſſed taxes, ſhould be liable to a certain proportion. A diviſion took place,

For Mr Tierney's motion	7
Againſt it - -	57

11. *Mr Secretary Dundas* preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, (ſimilar to that which appears in the Lords, p. 140.) He then moved, that an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious communication, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

12. The Black Rod ſummoned the attendance of the Houſe in the Houſe of Peers. On their return,

Mr Roſe brought up an account of the ſums of money paid by way of loan to the Emperor, in purſuance of acts of Parliament.

Mr Keck preſented a petition from the clock and watchmakers of Leiceſter, praying for a repeal of the act of laſt Seſſion, impoſing a tax upon clocks and watches.

Mr Douglas acquainted the Houſe, that his Majeſty had been waited on to know when he would be pleaſed to receive the addreſs, and that his Majeſty had appointed this day for the above purpoſe.

The Houſe then adjourned to the 8th of February.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ASSESSED TAX BILL.

Jan. 10. *Lord Grenville* moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the aſſeſſed tax bill, which being done, he moved, that the latter part of the joint addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament to his Majeſty, on the 15th of November laſt, be now read, which was accordingly complied with. His Lordſhip then obſerved, that it would be very unneceſſary for him to addreſs more than a very few words to them upon the preſent occaſion. The queſtion now under their conſideration was no more, than ſimply following the declarations they then unanimouſly carried up to the foot of the Throne, when they promiſed his Majeſty, that they were determined to ſtand or fall with the liberties and conſtitution of their country. The circumſtances of the times, ariſing from the perſevering animoſity of the enemy, had made it requiſite, that extraordinary ſupplies ſhould be raiſed within the year, ſo as not to leave too great a preſſure on the funds. The preſent meaſure was adopted for that purpoſe, as being one that impoſed no burden at all upon the poor; one that was but very moderate upon the middling claſſes, and left by far the higheſt ſhare to be borne by the greateſt order of the community, namely, their Lordſhips, whom he was then addreſſing. He had every reaſon to expect that they would perſevere, upon this occaſion, in the ſame unanimity with which they voted the addreſs, and in full confidence of that conſiſtency, he would content himſelf with moving, that this bill be referred to a committee.

Lord Carrington (late Mr Smith) expreſſed himſelf perfectly ſenſible of the neceſſity there was for a very large and extraordinary contribution within the year, in relief of the funded ſyſtem, at which the views of the enemy ſeemed principally directed.—The principle of the meaſure, therefore, was ſalutary and wiſe, however perſons might differ, as to the moſt expedient means of

of raiſing the neceſſary ſupply. Of all the objections made to the bill, that which ſtruck him as moſt forcible was, the diſcloſure of circumſtances required from perſons applying for abatement, and that in his mind was ſo ſtrong, that he wiſhed the miniſter to conſider of ſome more eligible meaſure.

Lord Holland, the *Duke of Bedford*, and ſeveral other Lords oppoſed the bill.

Lord Thurlow ſaid, that the addreſs which had been preſented to the Throne, and in which that Houſe had unanimouſly concurred, did not in the ſmalleſt degree preclude any future diſcuſſion relative to the mode of raiſing the ſupplies agreed in that addreſs to be neceſſary. He perfectly coincided in opinion with them, who thought a proſecution of the war inevitable.—The declarations of France, abſurd as they were, clearly evinced the neceſſity of a vigorous proſecution of hoſtilities; ſo far from being diſpoſed towards peace, it now appeared, that they would not offer us any terms, through fear they might be accepted, however extravagant. But, though he admitted that great exertions ſhould be uſed, the mode about to be adopted did not meet his approbation. He ſhould not enter into the meaſure of raiſing the ſupplies within the year; neither ſhould he enlarge upon the beſt mode that might be adopted; he certainly conceived there ought to be an equal aſſeſſment upon property, to pay for its own protection. It was impoſſible to eſtabliſh a criterion in this reſpect, which would have mathematical preciſion; he was however of opinion that the mode about to be adopted, of aſcertaining the property by the amount of income, was by no means a certain one.

The general arguments being ſimilar to thoſe offered in the Houſe of Commons, we do not think it neceſſary to repeat them.]

Lord Grenville ſpoke a few words in explanation; and upon a diviſion there appeared to be

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11. *Lord Grenville* brought down a meſſage from his Majeſty:—The meſſage began by ſtating, that his Majeſty thought proper to acquaint the Houſe of Lords, that he had received various advices of preparations being made, and meaſures taken, by France, apparently in purſuance of their avowed and repeated declarations of invading theſe kingdoms; that his Majeſty, relying on the continued ſupport of his faithful Parliament, and the zeal, courage, and exertions of his people, ſtruggling for all that was moſt dear to them; was firmly perſuaded that the enterprize muſt terminate in the confuſion and ruin of the enemy; but that his Majeſty, determined to omit no precaution that could contribute to the defence of his kingdoms, and the welfare of his people, deemed it proper to make this communication to the Houſe, of his intention to call out and embody the ſupplementary militia, to act as occaſion might require.—The meſſage being read,

Lord Grenville moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, thanking him for his gracious meſſage, and promiſing the determination of the Houſe to adopt ſuch efficacious meaſures as the exigencies of the times required.—This motion was put and agreed to *nem. diſſ.*

12. The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the bill for granting an aid to his Majeſty for the proſecution of the preſent war; the ſupplementary militia bill; ſeveral private bills, and eight other bills.

Adjourned till the 13th of February.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French republic ſtill continues to excite the hatred of its ſubjects againſt the Britiſh government; the central adminiſtration of the department of the Seine, iſſued a proclamation, in the beginning of February, a dreſſed to the inhabitants of that department reſpecting the intended invaſion of

England.

England. "The Engliſh government (ſays this addreſs) cannot ſubſiſt with the French republic; there cannot ſubſiſt an alliance between ignominy and glory, between wickedneſs and virtue." And in another place, "By ſwearing hatred to royalty, we have ſworn deſtruction to the Engliſh government; by ſwearing hatred againſt anarchy, we have ſworn deſtruction to the Engliſh government."

But the governors of the *great nation*, as they are pleaſed to call themſelves, notwithſtanding the hatred they have exhibited againſt royalty, have not yet, it appears, united their own ſubjects in a general amity to their own meaſures. By an *arret* of the Directory, of the 2d of February, the city of Lyons and its three ſuburbs were put in a ſtate of ſiege. The chief motives aſſigned for this meaſure were, the diſloyal ſpirit which prevailed there, from the influence of the companies of Jeſus and of the ſun—of the aſſaſſins of the ſouth—of emigrants, &c. and the trifling ſenſation produced there by the immortal tranſactions of the 4th of September laſt, ſince which day, new commotions have been excited there, by bands of counter-revolutionary ruffians. On this occaſion, the Directory ordered, that the miniſter at war ſhould ſend there the number of troops neceſſary, both of infantry and cavalry.

On the 6th of February, a motion was made, by Guillemardet in the council of five hundred, for altering the mode of drawing for a ſucceſſor to the member of the Directory, who goes out annually. The nomination of the ſucceeding member, as the law now ſtands, is veſted in the legiſlative body, which commences its ſitting after the new third are choſen; but Guillemardet propoſed that it ſhould be veſted, in future, in the legiſlative body, before that third is changed.

General Angereau wrote a letter to the Directory, dated head quarters at Straſburgh, 3d February, wherein he acknowledged the receipt of the *arret* which ſuppreſſes the army of the Rhine, and acquainted the Directory that he intended to ſet out for his new deſtination on the 5th. "This new pledge of confidence," he ſays, "refutes in a manner extremely flattering to me, the abſurd calumnies which the enemies of the Republic have ſpread at Paris on my account. I requeſt you, Citizens Directors, to reſt aſſured, that I ſhall ever act with you againſt our common enemies; we have no other but thoſe who hate the Republic and the conſtitutional government." On the 29th of January, the Executive decreed as follow:

1. That the army of the Rhine be ſuppreſſed and the Etat Major diſſolved.

2. That the fifth military diviſion, comprehended in the circle of the ſaid army, ſhall be commanded by General of Diviſion Brunceteau Sainte Suzaune.

3. The fort of Keil ſhall form part of this diviſion. The preſent decree ſhall not be printed. The miniſter of war is entruſted with its execution.

4. General Angereau is appointed Commandant of the tenth military diviſion.

5. He ſhall repair without delay to Perpignan, in order to take the command of this diviſion. He ſhall receive particular inſtructions to this effect.

This inſtruction refers to a higher miſſion with which General Angereau is intruſted; its importance may be collected from the following phraſe, with which it concludes: "The Executive Directory relies with full confidence on the reſult of the operations of General Angereau, in his new and important miſſion. When men have ſerved the Republic with that glory and ſucceſs which he has hitherto reaped, they muſt daily acquire new titles to the gratitude of the nation."

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiſs Cantons are in a very tickliſh ſituation. General Maſſena was ordered by the Executive Directory to march the diviſion of the army of Italy, which was returning to France towards Carouge, to obſerve the movements of the troops of Berne and Fribourg, and to repel them in caſe of attack. According to a meſſage which the Directory ſent to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 5th of February, the Government of Berne actually put in motion againſt the Pays de Vaud, 14 battallions of foot and ſome artillery, under the orders of General Weiſs. General Menard, who, in the abſence of General Maſſena, commanded the above diviſion of the army of Italy, ſummoned General Weiſs to retire with his troops, threatening him, at the ſame

time, to repel force by force, in case he should disturb the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud in the free enjoyment of their rights. Citizen Autire, who was charged with carrying the summons to Yverdun, to the head-quarters of Weiss, was attacked at the entrance of the village of Thierns, by a detachment of the troops of Berne, who killed two hussars of his escort. On his return to Moudon, Autier checked the indignation of the militia of the country, who desired to revenge this murder. When General Menard was informed of this outrage, he marched into the Pays de Vaud, having previously addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants to acquaint them with the object of his march. The Berne and Fribourg troops evacuated it, and were pursued by the militia of the Pays de Vaud, while the French troops remained in the country. "Such," says the Directory, "was the state of affairs in Switzerland on the departure of the last dispatches from thence. But since that time, events are reported to have taken place, which are likely to supersede the necessity of using hostile measures against the government of Berne and Fribourg."

HOLLAND.

A change of system has lately taken place in the Batavian Republic. In the sitting of the 19th of January, the patriotic party moved for celebrating the 21st, as the anniversity of the death of Louis XVI. by an oath of hatred to the Stadtholder and despotism, a new president was chosen from the patriotic side of the Assembly, and a resolution, after much debate, was passed, to convoke immediately the Members of the Constitutional Committee. The Committee being arrived, the Assembly speedily decreed by the nominal appeal of the majority of voices, that the principles proposed by the Constituent Committee should be adopted *in toto*, and not article by article, as the Federalists proposed, in order to delay the business; after which, the Assembly decreed, that the principles in question should serve as the basis of the Constitution. In the night, between the 21st and 22d, the Batavian garrison and the National Guard were ordered under arms. An extraordinary meeting of the Members of the Assembly was summoned by the President, to take place at the National Hotel. The Members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, with their Secretary, were put under arrest at their own houses at an early hour. The Republican Members of the National Assembly, to the number of sixty, met in the Hotel de Haarlem, and proceeded to the National Hotel. A company of grenadiers of the National Guard commenced the procession; the other members of the Assembly joined them soon afterwards, amidst the acclamations of the people; twenty-two of them were put under arrest as they arrived. At eight o'clock the Assembly resolved itself into a Secret Committee, in which the President made a report of the strong measures which had been taken, alledging the safety of the Republic for a justification of them. These measures, rigorous as they were, received the sanction of a great majority of the Assembly, after some debate. The President then invited all the Members to renew with him their political professions of faith, and to swear solemnly their hatred to the Stadtholderate and to tyranny. All the Members, except ten, accepted the oath. The President ordered them, in the name of the Batavian people, to leave the Assembly. At eleven o'clock the sitting became public, and some Members, who had not been in the Secret Committee, made the new declaration. This Revolution of the 22d of January, has given birth to a new form of Government in the Batavian Republic. An Executive Directory is formed, consisting of six persons who took the oath prescribed for that purpose on the 26th of the same month. The President is Citizen Wreede. Six Ministers have also been appointed. The command of all the troops in the Republic is, it appears, to be given to General Joubert. In the sitting of the 23d, twenty-three Members of the Assembly declared their intention of withdrawing from it, in consequence of the decree of the preceding day.

PORTUGAL.

By the last intelligence from Lisbon, it appears that the Executive Directory of France has made a formal demand on the Court of Spain, for permission to march 50,000 troops through that country for the attack on Portugal, which demand the Cabinet of Madrid has, it is said, complied with.

The

The Court of Lisbon has made a formal complaint to all the Foreign Ministers residing there, of the indignity offered to its Plenipotentiary, M. Aranyo, who is still in prison at Paris. The Directory alledge, in justification of their conduct, and in reply to the Portuguese, that after the rupture of the peace, M. Aranyo received an order to quite the territory of the Republic, and that he is therefore at present to be considered in no other light than an individual, and not in any public capacity.

SPAIN.

The Spanish monarch, who, in 1792, dared the infant republic of France to hurt a hair of the head of the unfortunate Louis, then confined as a prisoner by his own subjects, has lately acquiesced in an imperious request of the French Directory; he has given permission for 50,000 of their military to march through a part of his territory, to attack Portugal.

The new principles of politics and philosophy, are making hasty strides through the Spanish nation, and its treaty of alliance with the republic of France seems rather calculated to undermine the throne by gentle gradations, and thereby to render its overthrow the more certain, than to secure the ancient form of government.

LONDON.

Jan. 24. The following account of the extraordinary proceedings at the Crown and Anchor, on the anniversary of Mr Fox's birth day, is given in the public prints: There were at least two thousand persons present; the Duke of Norfolk was in the chair; the Duke of Bedford, Earls Lauderdale and Oxford, Mr Sheridan, Mr Tierney, Mr Erskine, Mr Frend, and Mr Horne Tooke, were present. In the great room, after the dinner was removed, the Duke of Norfolk addressed the company in nearly the following words: "We are met, in a moment of most serious difficulty, to celebrate the birth of a man dear to the Friends of Freedom. I shall only recall to your memory, that not twenty years ago, the illustrious George Washington had not more than two thousand men to rally round him when his country was attacked. America is now free. This day full two thousand men are assembled in this place. I leave you to make the application. I propose to you the health of Charles Fox." The toast was drank with great fervour and enthusiasm. The Noble Duke then gave—

The Rights of the People.

Constitutional Redress of the Wrongs of the People.

A speedy and effectual Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament.

The genuine Principles of the British Constitution.

The People of Ireland; and may they be speedily *restored* to the Blessings of Law and Liberty.

The Chairman's health being drank with three times three, and unbounded applause, the Noble Duke returned thanks with great frankness, and then added, "Gentlemen, give me leave to drink your health, and, before I sit down, give me leave also to call on you to drink our Sovereign's health—

The Majesty of the People.

This was followed with rapturous applause.

The seditious and daring tendency of these toasts have not passed unnoticed. In consequence of them, the Duke of Norfolk has been dismissed from the Lord Lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and his regiment in the militia.

30. This evening one of the most audacious robberies was committed in the house of Mrs Elliott, of Queen Anne Street East, that has for a considerable time occurred. In the evening of the above day, a little after nine o'clock, as Mrs Elliott and her two sisters were sitting in her parlour, they heard a rap at the door, which was answered by the maid servant. A man inquired, if Mrs Elliott was at home? and being answered in the affirmative, he said he had a letter for her; the maid took the letter, and, turning to convey it to the parlour, at that moment the man, with three others, rushed into the house, and shut the door behind them: they pushed the maid into the parlour, which three of them entered with pistols in their hands. The ladies, naturally in great alarm, asked them what they wanted? Upon which they said, "Your money and watches." Two of the ladies delivered up their watches, and all of them their money. The ruffians then inquired for the Colonel (Co-

lonel Waugh, who had died in Mrs L.'s houſe about a fortnight before) one of the villains ſaying, that he owed him a grudge for ſomething that had happened in the Weſt Indies, and would that night be revenged. On being told that the Colonel was dead, the ſavage ruffian expreſſed no ſurpriſe. They then proceeded to work. One of the four, with a piſtol in his hand, was left to guard the ladies; one was left in the paſſage, to give the alarm in caſe of any perſon coming to the door; and the two others then proceeded up ſtairs, where they brought down into the paſſage no leſs than ſix trunks; four belonging to the deceaſed officer, and two to Mrs Elliott. This occupied them about an hour; after which the robbers told the ladies they muſt walk down ſtairs. At their requeſt they indulged them with a light, and marched the three ladies and their ſervant down to the back kitchen. They complained of its being damp, and of their having no ſeats there: upon which one of the men obſerved, that the front kitchen was too near the ſtreet, but he would bring them chairs; which he did accordingly. One of the ruffians guarded the ladies in the back kitchen as before, while the others proceeded to riſle Mrs Elliott's drawers and bureau in the parlours, from which they took about twelve or fourteen pounds in money, ſome rings, and other articles of value. They next, very coolly, carried off the trunks, which occupied them a conſiderable time, as it was near twelve o'clock before they finally left the Houſe. This they knew from their guard leaving them, and the outer door being ſoon after ſhut with a noiſe. Upon coming up ſtairs, the floors of the rooms were covered with papers and clothes, which they had thrown about in their ſearch for money. The whole of the four ruffians were diſguiſed, one with a crape over his face, and the other three with pieces of linen covering their faces, except their eyes and noſe. Two of them had a ſtrong Iriſh accent, one of whom was for putting the ladies to death. On the ſame night the villains, with their booty, ſtopped at a public houſe near Blackfriars Bridge, and, knocking at the door, demanded of the landlord if they could be accommodated with a room to put their luggage in, as they had juſt come out of the country? Being anſwered in the affirmative, one of them got out of the coach, and carried two trunks into the houſe. A coal-heaver and a cooper happening to be ſtill in the houſe, the landlord hinted his ſuſpicions to them, upon which the coal-heaver ſeized the man who had alighted by the wriſt: upon ſeeing this, the hackney coach, with the other three, drove off; but, as the number was obſerved, there are hopes of their being traced and diſcovered. The man who was taken was examined on Saturday at Guildhall, and committed for trial at the enſuing ſeſſions at the Old Bailey.

Feb. 2. At twelve o'clock this day, the doors of the Royal Exchange were opened, and in leſs than half an hour the ſquare was nearly filled by reſpectable merchants and citizens of London, who came to function, by their approbation, the patriotic meaſure for which the meeting was convened. About a quarter before one, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a great number of gentlemen of the firſt rank and commercial conſequence in the city, appeared on the ſcaffolding, which had been erected in the form of huſtings, on the eaſt ſide of the ſquare. At one, his Lordſhip was called to the chair with loud plaudits. Mr Boſanquet, in a neat ſpeech, propoſed the meeting immediately entering into individual ſubſcriptions, which was received with unanimous applauſe. Little more was ſpoken that could be heard, except that Mr Alderman Watſon briefly ſaid, "Gentlemen, Before we diſſolve, let us give a cheer for Old England." This ſhort addreſs produced an inſtantaneous effect, and "*Old England for ever*" was echoed for ſome moments with enthuſiaſtic rapture.

IRELAND.

Mr Pelham, in the Houſe of Commons, on the 1ſt of February, expatiated on the advantages which had reſulted to the ſervice, and conſequently to the community, from the recent regulations. He then proceeded to give the following items of the public force, and the ſums of the ſeveral eſtimates for their maintenance for the year, to end on the 30th of March 1799.

Or-

Ordinary force, to remain for the defence of the country, effective men, with officers	12,000
Augmentation, rendered neceſſary by the circumſtances of the country -	17,620
Militia - - -	26,634
To ſerve abroad, from the Iriſh eſtabliſhment - -	3,254

On the 8th February, *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* roſe, and after ſome preface ſtated, that the amount of the ſupply voted by the Houſe, being the amount of the eſtimates for the expences of the enſuing year, was 4,194,000l. Upon a compariſon of this eſtimate with that of the laſt year, it would, he ſaid, appear to be leſs by 432,000l. but he accounted for this appearance, and proved that the public expences would be found to exceed thoſe of the former year by 400,000l. and this exceſs aroſe partly from the increaſed pay and additional force of the country. The ſum which remained to be provided for the current expences of the year was 2,200,000l. at an intereſt of 10 per cent. for he would not confine his eſtimate to a leſs intereſt, leaſt, at the preſent ſtate of money, he ſhould not be able to obtain it at leſs.

The new taxes he propoſed were as follow: the preſent tax on carriages, of ſix guineas, to be doubled, which would produce 36,000l. A tax of one guinea on maid ſervants, he eſtimated at 20,000l. Sixpence a gallon on home made ſpirits, of which the number of gallons diſtilled the laſt year was 3,700,000, duty 94,000l. A ſimilar addition on foreign ſpirits imported, 20,000l. Sixpence per pound on tobacco, 66,666l. Lottery, 25,221l. Duty on home made paper, 18,000l. Duty on iron, 11s. 4d. per ton, 5,656l. Licence on breweries, of 10l. each, 10,000l. Additional duty on newſpapers, 1000l. Live cattle exported, at threepence per head, 84,000l. By a new regulation in franking letters, 30,000l. He alſo propoſed an additional hearth tax. He moved for one or more lotteries, under the uſual regulations, which was agreed to. Progreſs was ordered to be reported.

The principal points which preſented themſelves in the diſcuſſion on the ſtate of Ireland, as agitated in the Iriſh Houſe of Peers on the 19th inſt. by Earl Moira, are as follows:

Earl Moira recapitulated moſt of the obſervations which he had advanced in the Engliſh Houſe of Peers. He complained of the inaccuracy or miſrepreſentation of part of his ſentiments through the medium of the Preſs. What had been ſtated as his remarks on the conduct of the army in Ireland, contained, his Lordſhip ſaid, the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations. He had never charged that reſpectable body as guilty of wanton cruelty and murder. Nothing could be more abſurdive of his character; and he expreſſed himſelf eagerly ſolicitous to refute the calumny. After beſtowing the higheſt encomiums on the military, with whom he had the honour of being profeſſionally connected, his Lordſhip proceeded to call the attention of the Houſe to the immediate tendency of his motion. He recommended conciliatory inſtead of coercive meaſures--acknowledged, that notwithſtanding he was inimical to a parliamentary reform in England, his objections, ſo far as regarded Ireland, were entirely obviated—and, inſiſted, that a reform and emancipation were eſſential to the peace and tranquillity of Ireland. His Lordſhip concluded by moving—"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, repreſenting, that as parliament had confided to his Excellency extraordinary powers for ſupporting the laws, and for defeating any traiterous combinations which may exiſt in this kingdom, this Houſe feels it, at the ſame time, a duty to recommend the adoption of ſuch conciliatory meaſures, as may allay the apprehenſions, and extinguiſh the diſcontents unhappily prevalent in this country."

Lord Glentworth followed Lord Moira on grounds diametrically oppoſite. He ſtated, that the real cauſe of the diſtractions aroſe from the lenity, not the ſeverity of the Iriſh government. The conſpirators he likened to the *devil*, who fought to blaſt the tranquillity of Ireland, by loudly exclaiming on every occaſion "Catholic Emancipation!" and "Parliamentary Reform!" Theſe words, when uſed by ſuch ſerpents of Sedition, were the ſignals of treaſon and rebellion; for their real deſign was to overturn the laws and inſtitutions of the country, by the introduction of anarchy and plunder. The late attempt to invade Ireland aroſe from the invitation of United Iriſhmen; and he added, that while Lord Malmeſbury was laſt at Liſle on a pacific negotiation, he was bearded by the emiſſaries of the Iriſh Union, and his negotiation fruſtrated principally through their influence.

The Lord Chancellor undertook to prove, that Earl Moira had advanced an untenable ground; that his information was erroneous

ous in the extreme; and that he had consequently mistaken the cause for the effect. To confirm this latter position, he maintained, that the insurrections in Ireland were the cause of the coercive measures, not the coercive measures the cause of the insurrections. He traced the arch-rebel Wolf Tone, a member of the society of Belfast, through his windings and turnings, till he found him commissioned as Adjutant General in Hoche's army, when destined to invade Ireland. He also insisted on this memorable fact, that it was by the artful and traiterous misrepresentations of the agents of the United Irishmen, that the late negotiation was defeated. His Lordship proceeded in a historical detail to shew, that the United Irishmen had gone very far indeed, in their treason, so far as to endanger the safety of the country, before any strong measures were taken against them, and that each successive strong law which was passed within the last four years, was made necessary by some previous crime of that society. He declared, that he had been discontented with the conduct of Government as it respected that body; for he had always thought that it should have put down that nest of conspirators, by force, before they scattered their poison through the metropolis. Unhappily, however, they had been suffered to exist in Dublin until they had diffused their baneful principles through every part of the country; until they had organized themselves in such a manner, that their existence became incompatible with any regular government.—Lord Clare censured severely the Bishop of Down for a conduct inconsistent with the character of a Dignitary of the the Established Church. He charged him with fomenting discord, and, through the medium of a petition, enumerating supposed grievances, he alleged that the Bishop had presented a falsehood at the foot of the throne. Animadverting on Lord Moira's speech, the Lord Chancellor accused his Lordship with an inaccurate statement of the state of Belfast; and he put it to the Noble Earl's own good sense to reconcile it by having made a flaming statement of particular enormalities in the British Parliament, with his total silence on that head in his speech before that assembly, where the various points could be fairly discussed and ascertained.

EDINBURGH.

The northern powers seem all to be on the watch. The Emperor of Russia is augmenting his army.

It has been repeatedly reported, during this month, that the port of Hamburgh was shut up, by the French, against Britain, but without good foundation.

It must give every well wisher to his country very uncommon pleasure to see the liberality and promptitude, with which the voluntary subscriptions for the defence of the country go on. We cannot help mentioning with peculiar satisfaction, the very liberal contributions from the society and volunteer corps. It is a strong proof of their attachment to the constitution, and to their country, and cannot fail to strike our enemies with surprise and dismay. The ladies of this metropolis and neighbourhood have also opened their purse-strings in this glorious cause, and we hope their example will be followed by all who can afford to contribute. We regret that our limits will not admit the very eloquent, manly, and spirited address from the committee for managing the subscription. We shall probably have it in our power to insert it with a state of the amount of the subscriptions, both in Scotland and in England next month.

Various meetings have lately been held in different districts, particularly in the shires of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Fife, for the purpose of considering the distressed state of the country, in consequence of the low prices of grain, particularly of barley. The chief causes of this seem to be the free importation of grain; the want of a demand from the distillers, in consequence of small stills having ceased to be used since July 1797, and the great quantity raised with a view to the distillery. Most of the meetings have come to the resolution of applying to parliament for relief.

Admiral Lord Duncan's prize money has been erroneously stated to amount to 70,000l. The whole prize money of that glorious day does not exceed 120,000l. Sterling, of which Admiral Duncan will receive about 9000l.

Feb. 8. This morning, a gentleman was found dead in Libberton's Wynd; he is supposed to have dropt down in a fit of apoplexy. And on Wednesday a woman was found dead at the foot of Borthwick's Close.

We understand, that at full meetings of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, and the incorporation of trafficker

ſiekers of Leith, after taking into conſideration the bill propoſed to be brought into Parliament by the town of Edinburgh, for laying an impoſt on ſpirits and teas, in lieu of the two-penny-duty on ale and beer; they were unanimouſly of opinion, that the ſaid bill, if paſſed into a law, would not only be partial and oppreſſive to individuals, but hurtful to his Majeſty's revenue.

8. The tribute of gratitude and reſpect, univerſally due by every Briton to the gallant Lord Ducan, was yeſterday paid by his fellow-townſmen, the inhabitants of Edinburgh. The whole brigade of volunteers were called out in honour of the day, and the muſter was a very full one, between 2000 and 3000. The different corps having aſſembled in Hope Park and other places of rendezvous about two o'clock, ſoon after entered George's Square, by the north-eaſt corner, through Charles-ſtreet, and proceeded through the ſquare in ſlow time, paſſing Lord Duncan's houſe, before which his Lordſhip ſtood uncovered, ſaluting them as they paſſed. Here the proceſſion was joined by a naval car, on which was placed the Britiſh and his Lordſhip's flag, flying above that of Admiral de Winter, attended by a body of ſeamen; then followed in carriages Lord Adam Gordon and his Staff—Lord Viſcount Duncan, Captain Inglis of Redhall—the Lord Provoſt and the eldeſt Baillie.—The troops marched round the ſquare, filing off by Windmill-ſtreet, Chapel-ſtreet, Nicolſon's ſtreet, acroſs the South and North Bridge, the infantry leading, and the cavalry cloſing the proceſſion. At the end of the North Bridge the populace took the horſes from Lord Duncan's carriage, and drew it during the remainder of the proceſſion, which proceeded through the principal ſtreets of the New Town, viz. Prince's ſtreet, George ſtreet, Hanover-ſtreet, Queen's ſtreet, Caſtle-ſtreet. The arrangement of the military proceſſion, which in beauty and grandeur was far beyond any ever ſeen in this country, did honour to thoſe who planned it. It was one of thoſe happy but rare inſtances where expectation is exceeded by reality. An elegant entertainment was given to his Lordſhip in Fortune's Tavern by the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, at which he was preſented with the thanks of the city in a gold box of elegant workmanſhip. A number of perſons of the firſt diſtinction were preſent.

The Iriſh papers received in this country give an account of the very atrocious and ſanguinary murder of two gentlemen, Richard Manſergh St George, and Jaſper Uniacke, Eſqrs. at a place called Ariglin, in the county of Cork. Theſe gentlemen had been lately very active in apprehending ſome inſurgents who diſturbed that part of the country, and lodged them in gaol. Mr St George had paid a viſit to Mr Uniacke, and with whom he intended to ſpend the night. All having gone to bed, at the dead hour, a banditti broke into the houſe, and moſt inhumanly murdered theſe gentlemen. Mrs Uniacke, in endeavouring to ſave her huſband's life, has been ſo deſperately wounded by the ruthleſs ruffians, that her life is deſpaired of.

The Earl of Aldborough, for a libel on Lord Clare and the Iriſh Houſe of Lords, has been ſentenced to one year's impriſonment in Newgate; to be fined 1000l. and to find ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf in 1000l. and two ſureties in 500l. each.

FEBRUARY has been a diſagreeable and ſtormy month, from the 9th to the 16th we experienced the moſt ſevere winter weather that has happened this ſeaſon. The thermometer has been extremely variable, on the 11th and 12th it ſunk ſo low as 5°; the general range has been from 30° to 40°. Snow has fallen during the greater part of the month, but not in great quantity. The markets rather higher than laſt month. Salmon and white fiſh in plenty, and good.

By the Engliſh report we learn, that the wheat markets have not fluctuated ſo much in prices of late, owing to the ſlackneſs of importations from the Baltic, and leſs abundant ſupplies of our own growth. The growing plants are much improved in moſt diſtricts, and carry a good ſpring colour. Bean and pea ſowing has been much impeded in the heavy lands by the rains; but on tender ſoils it is far advanced. Dibbling them is a ſyſtem become almoſt univerſal, where any pretenſions are made to good huſbandry. The barley ſeed-time, from the continuation of wet weather, is more backward than uſual. The proſpect of early ſeed of moſt kinds is generally good. The young clovers have ſtood the winter better than has been remembered for ſome years paſt. Hay continues at reaſonable

prices.

prices. Clover feed is expected to turn out, on the average, a fair crop, except the Dutch White, which is not likely to rife well. Smithfield has received throughout the month, large fupplies of mutton, beef, and pork, but principally of the inferior kinds, which have been reafonable in proportion.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Lord Sheffield, to Lady Ann North, fifter of the Earl of Guildford.

Right Hon. Lord Hervey, to the Hon. Miss Upton, daughter of the Dowager Lady Templeton.

At Stirling, Captain Weft, of the Lancafhire light dragoons, to Miss Fraser of Perth.

Jan. 22. At London, James Trail, Efq; of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Porter, youngeft daughter of the late Sir James Porter, and fifter of Colonel Porter, M. P. for Stockbridge.

25. At Springbank, Dr David Dempfter, lately from America, to Mrs Sarah M'Culloch, only daughter of the Rev. Dr Laing of Glafferton.

28. At London, Colquhoun Grant, Efq; of the iland of Jamaica, to Miss Margaret Abernethie, daughter of the late Dr Abernethie, phyfician in Jamaica.

Feb. 1. At Leith, Alexander Keay, Efq; accountant in Edinburgh, to Miss Marion Patley, daughter of the late Mr James Patley, merchant in Leith.

6. At Dumfries, Archibald Gordon, Efq; of Hullcaths, to Miss Margaret Ponfonby, daughter of the late John Ponfonby, Efq; of Ponfonby, in the county of Cumberland.

8. At Aberdeen, Dr William Dyce, phyfician in Aberdeen, to Miss Magaret Chalmers, daughter of Mr Chalmers, printer there.

9. At Exeter, Robert Walpole Dalley, Efq; to Mrs Graham, widow of Robert Graham, Efq; of Morphie.

10. At Lewes, John Vernon, Efq; of Bedford Square, to Miss Cranfton, only daughter of the late Captain Cranfton, of the navy.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 28. At Colonel M'Leod's, Woolwich Common, Right Hon. Lady Emily M'Leod, a daughter.

29. At London, Lady Charlotte Greville, daughter of the Duke of Portland, a fon.

Feb. 1. At Maitlandfield, Mrs Colonel Maitland, a daughter.

4. Hon. Mrs Ogilvy of Clova, a daughter.

12. Mrs Alexander of Ballamyle, a daughter.

13. Mrs Scot of Belford, a daughter.

23. Mrs Marjoribanks of Eccles, a daughter.

— Mrs Maitland Gibfon of Clifton-hall, a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Dr Anderfon's garden houfe, Mr Andrew Rofs, the oldeft European inhabitant in India.—He arrived at Madras in the year 1748, and is mentioned in the firft charter of the Mayor's Court as an Alderman in 1752. From temperance and exercife he enjoyed an uninterrupted ftate of health till within a few days of his death.

At Maſulipatam, after a tedious and painful illneſs, Major Thomas Price. He had been heard to ſay, that for ſeventeen years paſt, when awake, he never knew one hour in which he had not ſuffered ſevere pain.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Major MacKenzie, of the 75th regiment of foot.

At Madras, Mr Samuel Lockhart, late ſurgeon in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, Ganjam, eldeſt ſon of Ephraim Lockhart, Eſq; late of Barmagahin.

At Dacca, in Bengal, Charles Taylor, Eſq; a ſenior merchant in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At Calcutta, Hugh Macleod, Eſq; ſub-ſecretary to the government, eldeſt ſon of Donald Macleod, Eſq; of Geanies.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Jan. 2. Robert Hardy, horſe-dealer at William's Crahr.

3. Archibald Macduff, cattle-dealer in Ballinloan, county of Perth.

5. James Laird, merchant in Greenock.

23. John Martin, wood-dealer in Preſton.

26. Alexander Lauder, cattle-dealer at Dron.

27. David Dryden, merchant in Leith.

— John Alexander, cabinet-maker in Ayr.

(*The Remainder of the Liſts in our Next.*)

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Feb. 25.

Wheat, 25s. Barley, 19s. Oats, 13s. 6d. Peaſe, 13s. 6d. Beans, 13s. 6d. Tares, 14s.

Edinburgh, Feb. 28. Oat-meal, 11d. Bear-meal, 9d. Peaſe-meal, 8d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	Feb. 7.	Feb. 27.
Bank Stock	120½	122¼
3 per cent. red.	49⅞	50½
3 per cent. conſ.	48½	50⅝
4 per cent.	60¼	61¼
5 per cent.	70	72½

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For MARCH 1798.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge.

And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country.

By T. KAY, Strand, London.

THE following Table is a curious picture of the times, and shews that the present Assessment is by no means so great a taxation as used to be called for in times of exigency.

THE COPY OF AN ORDER AGREED UPON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, VPON FRIDAY THE EIGHTEENTH OF IUNE. WHEREIN EVERY MAN IS RATED ACCORDING TO HIS ESTATE, FOR THE KING'S VSE.

PRINTED IN THE YEARE 1641.

DUKES, 100 pounds.
Marqueffes, 80 pounds.
Earles, 60 pounds.
Vifcounts, 50 pounds.
Lords, 40 pounds.
Baronets and Knights of the Bath 30 pounds.
Knights, 20 pounds.
Efquires, 10 pounds.
Gentlemen of 100 pounds per annum, 5 pounds.
Recufants of all degrees to double Proteftants.
Lord Major, 40 pounds.
Alderman Knights, 20 pounds.
Citizens fined for Sheriffes, 20 pounds.
Deputy Alderman, 15 rounds.
Merchant ſtrangers, Knights, 40 pounds.
Common Councell men, 5 pounds.
Livery men of the firſt twelve Companies, and thoſe that fined for it, 5 pounds.
Every men of other Companies, 58 ſhillings.
Maſters and Wardens of thoſe other Companies, 5 pounds.
Every one free of thoſe Companies, one pound.
Every Yeoman of other Companies, 10 ſhillings.
Every Merchant that trades by Sea, inhabiting in London, 10 pounds.
Every Merchant ſtranger that trades within Land, 5 pounds.
Every Engliſh Merchant reſiding in the city of London, and not free, 5 pounds.
Every Engliſh Factor that dwels in London, and is not free of the City, 40 ſhillings.
Every ſtranger Proteſtant, handy-crafts trade and Artificer, 2 ſhillings.
Every Papiſts ſtranger, and handy-crafts, 4 ſhillings.
Every Widow, a third part, according to her huſband's degree.
Every Iudge a Knight, 20 pounds.
Every King's Sergeant, 20 pounds.
Every Sergeant at Law, 20 pounds.
Every one of the King's, Queene's, and Prince's Counſell, 20 pounds.
Every Doctor of Civill Law, and Doctor of phyſic, 18 pounds.
Every Biſhop, 60 pounds.
Every Deane, 40 pounds.
Every Cannon, 20 pounds.
Every Prebend, 20 pounds.
Every Arch-Deacon, 15 pounds.
Every Chancellor, and every Commiſſary, 15 pounds.
Every Parſon or Vicar at 100 pound *per annum*, 5 pounds.
Every office worth above 100 pound *per annum*, to be referred to a Committee, to bee rated every man that may ſpend 50 pounds *per annum*, 30 ſhillings.
Every man that may ſpend 20 pound *per annum*, 5 ſhillings.
Every Perſon that is above 16 yeares of age, and not receive almes, and is not formerly rated, ſhall pay fixpence *for* Pole.

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1798.

SOME ACCOUNT OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

SIR JOSHUA was born at Plympton in Devonshire in 1723, and on every fide connected with the church; for both his father and grandfather were in holy orders, and his mother and maternal grandmother were daughters of clergymen. Having, even in childhood, manifefted a difpofition to drawing, his father placed him at 17 under Hudson, the moft eminent Engliſh portrait painter at that time; with whom he remained about three years. The late Lord Oxford's pleafantry, inferted in a note by Mr Malone on Hoſkins's "fair tied wigs, blue velvet coats, and white ſatin waiſtcoats," will loſe a little of its force, when it is known that Hudſon painted nothing but the heads of his portraits, having conſtantly a drapery painter in his ſervice; a place which was filled by the younger Pine, during many years. Sir Joſhua, till he went to Leiceſter-fquare, had, we believe, a ſubaltern caſt of the ſame kind in his ſervice: but having raiſed his fame and his price, his good ſenſe determined him ever afterwards to dreſs his own figures himſelf; which he did in ſo admirable a manner, that his portraits were rendered as valuable by their garb and attitude, as by their reſemblance.

In 1749 he went to Italy, where he ſtudied during nearly three years. Mr Reynolds, who was no muſician, related a circumſtance that will confirm the ſtory which every one has heard, of the natives of Switzerland in a foreign country being ſeized with the *Maladie du pais*, on their hearing a vulgar national melody played, called the *Ranz de vache*, a cow-keeper's tune. He ſays,

'When he was at Venice, in compliment to the Engliſh gentlemen then reſiding there, the manager of the opera one night ordered the band to play an Engliſh ballad-tune. Happening to be the popular air which was played and ſung in almoſt every ſtreet, juſt at the time of their leaving London, by ſuggeſting to them that metropolis with all its connections and endearing circumſtances, it immediately brought tears into his eyes, as well as into thoſe of his countrymen who were preſent.'

Very ſoon after his return from Italy, his acquaintance with Dr Johnſon commenced, which ſoon mellowed into a cloſe and uninterrupted friendſhip, as durable as their lives. His firſt reſidence in London, after his travels, was in Newport-ſtreet.

In 1759 he firſt began to exerciſe his pen, by furniſhing his friend Johnſon with three eſſays for the *Idler*, in the form of letters, on the ſubject of painting.

In 1761 he removed to Leiceſter-ſquare, where he continued till his death.

In 1768, on the inſtitution of the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, Mr Reynolds, holding unqueſtionably the firſt rank in his profeſſion, was nominated Preſident, and ſoon after received the honour of knighthood. His ſituation in the Academy gave birth to his admirable Diſcourſes, which have gained him nearly as much reputation in literature, as the productions of his pencil obtained for him in painting.

Soon after the publication of his first seven Discourses, collectively,

'He had the honour to receive from the late Empress of Russia, a gold box with a *basso relievo* of her Imperial Majesty in the lid, set round with diamonds, accompanied with a note within, written with her own hand, containing these words: "*Pour le Chevalier Reynolds, en temoignage de contentment qui j'ai ressenite a le lecture de ses excellens Discours sur le peinture.*" Before he received this mark of her Imperial Majesty's favour, he had been commissioned to paint an Historical Picture for her, on any subject that he thought fit. The subject which he chose was, The Infant Hercules strangling the serpents. For this picture, which is now at St Petersburgh, his Executors received from her Imperial Majesty, fifteen hundred guineas.'

Though no remarkable incident in his life is recorded by his biographer between 1770 and 1780, the productions of his pencil, which his biographer has enumerated, will sufficiently acquit him from the charge of indolence or inactivity during that period; and, indeed, till he was bereaved of sight, and consequently of his power of gratifying his passion for that art, which had not only been productive of fame and fortune, but which he had exercised with all the ardour of voluptuous pleasure.

'Between 1769 and 1790, inclusive, he exhibited at the Royal Academy two hundred and forty-four pictures; at the Exhibitions previous to the institution of the Academy, between 1760 and 1769, twenty. Total 269. In the whole of this period, the year 1767 was the only one in which he exhibited nothing.'

The single portraits of this indefatigable artist are innumerable; and in the higher style of history-painting and fancy pieces, his biographer has given a list of nearly 100; with which, he truly observes, not only various Cabinets at home have been enriched, but the fame of the English school extended to foreign countries.

'In July 1781, in order to view the most celebrated productions of the Flemish and Dutch Schools, in company with his friend Mr Metcalfe, he made a tour to the Netherlands and Holland, and the fruit of his travel was a very pleasing account of their journey, containing remarks on the pictures preserved in the various churches and cabinets that he visited; to which he has subjoined a masterly character of Rubens *. His critical observations on the many excellent pieces that he viewed at Antwerp and Brussels, in the Dusseldrop Gallery, and at Amsterdam, are now for the first time given to the world *.'

'In 1783, Mr Masson having finished his elegant translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, our author enriched that work with a very ample and ingenious commentary.

'1784, on the death of Mr Ramsay in the following year, our author was sworn principal painter in ordinary to her Majesty; which office he possessed to his death.'

As the company of Sir Joshua was sought in all social meetings at the houses of nobility and gentry who had a taste for the fine arts, and respected learning, wit, and talents, he in his turn scarcely ever suffered a week to pass without exercising rational hospitality, by assembling at his table, or evening parties, a considerable number of the most eminent persons of both sexes in the kingdom, for abilities of some kind; and his biographer, in endeavouring to give his readers an idea of these Attic meetings, tells us, that

"In consequence of being acquainted with a great variety of persons, he frequently collected a company of seven or eight at dinner, in the morning on which they met: as the greater

* See vol. IV. N. S. p. 507.

* A specimen shall be given in our next Number.

part

part of his friends were men well known in the world, they seldom found themselves unacquainted with each other; and these extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater conviviality than more formal and premeditated invitations. The marked character of his table, I think, was, that though there was always an abundant supply of these elegancies which the season afforded, the variety of the courses, the excellence of the dishes, or the flavour of the burgundy, made the best part of the conversation; though the appetite was gratified by the most delicacies, and the glass unperceptibly and without solicitation was cheerfully circulated, every thing of this kind appeared secondary and subordinate; and there seemed to be a general, though tacit, agreement among the guests, that *mind* should predominate over *body*; that the honours of the turtle and haunch should give place to the feast of wit, and that for a redundant flow of wine the flow of soul should be substituted. Of a table thus constituted, with such a host, and such guests, who would not wish to participate?

"To enumerate all the eulogies which have been made on our author, would exceed the limits that I have prescribed to myself in this short narrative; but I ought not to omit the testimony borne to his worth by Dr Johnson, who declared him to be "the most invulnerable man he knew; whom, if he should quarrel with him, he should find the most difficulty how to abuse." Johnson's well-known and rigid adherence to truth on all occasions, gives this encomium great additional value."

Our great painter was not permitted to extend his existence to the full period allowed to humanity, when not cut off by accident or disease. He only reached his 69th year! In July 1789, Sir Joshua lost the sight of one of his eyes. In October 1791, he was much troubled with a disease, undiscovered at the time, a tumour in his liver, which put a period to his existence, 23d February 1792, after a confinement of three months, which he bore with the greatest resignation and fortitude.

From Malone's Edition of Sir Joshua's works.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE JOHN WILKES, ESQ.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 78.

Soon after he found it necessary to retire to France; but this did not in the least tend to abate the vindictive spirit of his enemies: for on the 19th of January, 1764, we find him expelled the Commons, and a new writ was immediately ordered to be issued for Aylesbury. The House of Peers also thought its privileges violated, in the person of Gloucester, whose name had been affixed, as editor to an obscene pamphlet, printed at Mr Wilkes' private press, and exhibited a remarkable resentment on that account. In addition to this, he was found guilty, in the Court of King's Bench, of the republishing of the "North Briton, No 45, with notes," and for printing and publishing the "Essay on Woman." Of the first of these productions, he was avowedly the editor; but as to the second, which is a parody on Pope's Essay on Man, he was no farther criminal than by allowing twelve copies to be printed at his apartments: the author was a son of an Archbishop of Canterbury! In both instances, the works in question were obtained by the basest fraud, his own servants having been bribed and suborned for that very purpose.

At length, a change of ministry having taken place, and the parliament being dissolved, Mr W. returned to his native country; and notwithstanding the terrors of an outlawry, actually stood candidate for the first city in the empire, and only lost his election by

by a ſmall majority. He proved more ſucceſsful in the firſt county, as he was returned a knight of the ſhire for Middleſex, after a great and deciſive conteſt.

The violated laws, were however, ſtill to be atoned for, and, accordingly, the new member, with his uſual intrepidity, voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf in the Court of King's Bench, on April 20th, 1768; and on Saturday morning, June 18th, ſentence was pronounced; in conſequence of which he was impriſoned for twenty-two calendar months, and obliged to pay a fine of 1000l. He found means, however, to get the outlawry reverſed *, and this was accompliſhed with leſs difficulty than had been expected, as Lord Mansfield, who, on occaſions, exhibited evident ſymptoms of timidity, was alarmed at the odium attached to all thoſe concerned in the proceedings, and did not, perhaps, think the bench itſelf, ſecured from the fury of an incenſed multitude.

No ſooner was this neceſſary preliminary achieved, than the action againſt Lord Halifax, who had hitherto pleaded the out-lawry as a bar, was recommenced, and a verdict of 4000l. obtained. This ſum, together with a 1000l. recovered from Mr Wood, the under ſecretary of ſtate, and the amount of the verdicts, damages and coſts of ſuit, were all paid out of the civil liſt, by an expreſs order of council!

To balance the victory, he was doomed to ſuffer a freſh proſecution. His long and rigorous impriſonment having enflamed the indignation of all liberal and independent men, and enflamed large bodies of populace to a degree of frenzy little ſhort of madneſs, many riots took place, and St George's-fields became the ſcene of much confuſion. There were two legal modes of proceeding in this caſe. The firſt, moſt gracious and aſſuredly moſt politic, would have been a moſt ſpontaneous exerciſe of the royal mercy, which, by its extenſion to the priſoner, would have diſſolved the aſſociations entered into for his protection and ſupport, and left him without complaint, and conſequently, without adherents. The ſecond was the conſtitutional employment of the civil power, in order to keep the peace, and, in caſe of infraction, to puniſh the offenders. A third was, however, recurred to, unknown to our ancient law, equivocal in its nature, and problematical in its application: this was the calling in a military force, a meaſure ſtrenuouſly recommended by Lord Weymouth, then ſecretary of ſtate, and as warmly combated by Mr Wilkes. This produced a ſecond expulſion, and as one injuſtice naturally leads to another, gave birth to the nomination of Mr Lutterell, now Lord Carhampton, as the ſitting member for Middleſex, although Mr Wilkes was duly returned by the ſheriffs, and fairly elected by an immenſe majority.

If he was excluded however from parliamentary, civic honours poured thick upon him. While immured within the walls of a priſon (in 1769) he was elected alderman of Farringdon Without, the moſt conſiderable and patriotic ward in the metropolis. Two years afterwards he aſpired to and obtained the dignity of the thrievalty, and in 1774, he was elevated to the city chain. In all theſe different relations, he exerciſed the magiſterial functions with great ſpirit and integrity, and in the laſt of them he incurred freſh * debts, by ſupporting the honour of his ſtation.

While oppreſſed by the accuſation of miniſters, the gale of popular attach-

* A ſimilar caſe to that of Capt. Perry, at Hangſtilling in the priſon of Newgate, had not then occurred, or it might have been urged as a precedent.

* Theſe were the only debts incurred in the public ſervice, and I underſtand that they have been all liquidated.

ment